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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Discussion On German Periodicals

The Social Responsibility of the Modern Library

Arundell Esdaile

Society's Responsibility to Maintain Libraries

Isak G. A. Collijn

What the Preservation of the Records of Scholarship Means to Changing Civilization

Monsignor Eugène Tisserant

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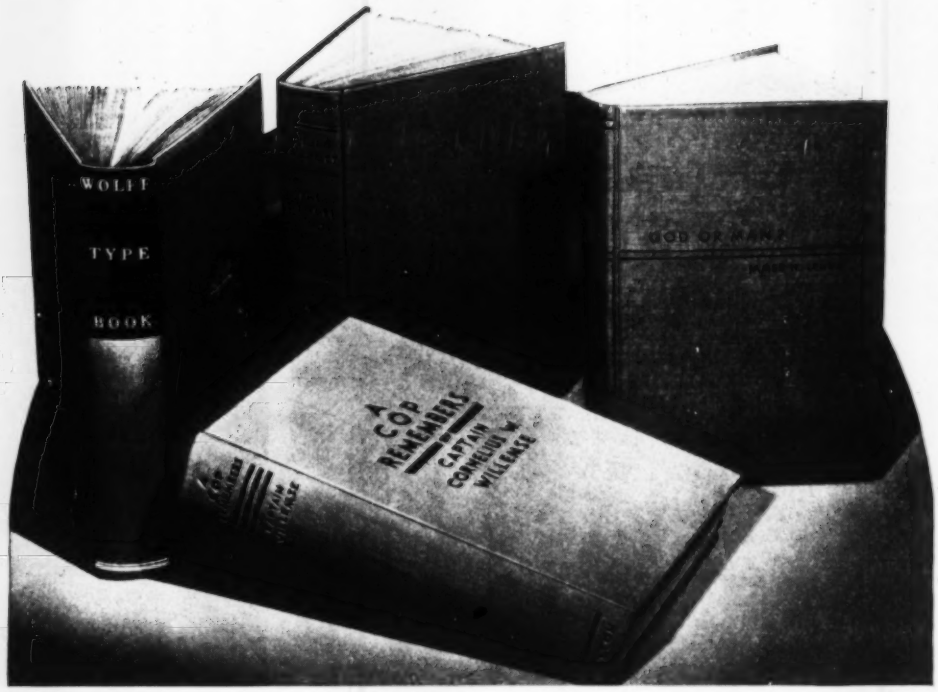

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BERTINE E. WESTON, *Managing Editor*

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The December fifteenth issue will carry the second part of Mr. Macdonald's article, "A Library of the Future," beginning in this number. Owing to the unusual length of this article it has been found impossible to print the complete article in one issue.

Other articles scheduled for the December fifteenth number include: "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," by Mary H. B. Wurts, children's librarian, Newport, Rhode Island, People's Library; "Classification Viewed from its Pedagogical Aspects," by Harriet Dorothea MacPherson, assistant professor of Cataloging and Classification, School of Library Service, Columbia University; and "College and University Library News, 1932-1933," a summary prepared by F. L. D. Goodrich, librarian, College of the City of New York with the assistance of students of the Columbia School of Library Service.

B. E. W.

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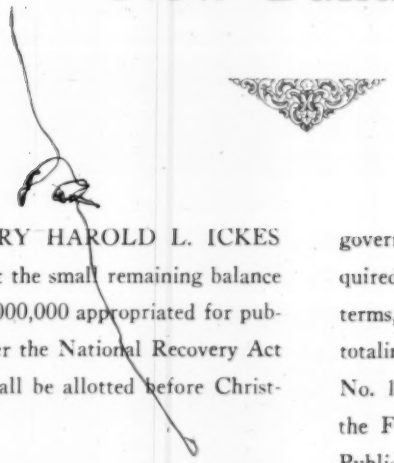

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

What the Preservation of the Records of Scholarship Means to Changing Civilizations[1]

By MONSIGNOR EUGÈNE TISSERANT

Director, Vatican Library, Vatican City, Italy

WHEN I attended the Toronto conference in 1927, as a new member of the American Library Association, I did not imagine that I would speak one day before so large an audience of American librarians. Permit me to address my most hearty thanks to your committee for the great privilege they offer me.

Prehistoric civilizations are distinguished mostly by the quality of flint implements made by men of the Stone Age. The first historic civilizations are easily characterized by their systems of writing. As long as cuneiform signs were used in Mesopotamia, the civilizations seemed to be one, although under different names: Sumerian, Babylonian, or Assyrian. But when the use of cuneiform signs ceased, the civilization changed, although the new language, Aramaic, was almost the same as Babylonian, and there was no change in the inhabitants. Egyptian civilization stood as long as the use of hieroglyphics continued and disappeared with it, although the Coptic language was fundamentally the same as the old Egyptian which it superseded. The extraordinary continuity and immobility of Chinese culture is due to the fixedness of its pictorial writing system.

The Arabs had a deep influence upon the cultural development of Persians and Turks when they forced them to adopt their alphabet, and Mustapha Kemal struck the hardest possible blow against old Turkish life when he recently introduced the use of the Latin alphabet.

Nothing preserves so strongly as a special alphabet the individuality of peoples. For example, many Armenian communities in Turkey maintained their own individuality even after losing the use of their own language, simply because they wrote Turkish with Armenian characters. Two parts of a very strong ethnological unity, Serbians and Croatians, are divided by the use of two different alphabets, the Serbians taking the Cyrillian alphabet from Byzantine missionaries in the ninth century, and the Croatians the Latin alphabet from Roman missionaries at about the same time. Now, after the war, when political unity has been realized, the differences in religion and culture which were not formerly troublesome, have been aggravated by the difference in alphabets. By these examples it be-

1 Paper presented before the Second General Session of the A.L.A. Conference at Chicago, October 18, 1933.

comes obvious that alphabets are a potent factor in the development of civilization, and differences in alphabets are serious obstacles in passing from one civilization to another—even more serious than differences in language.

Today we consider translation an easy process; in ancient times translations were rare and adaptations difficult and slow. Look at what happened when Greek speaking Hebrew communities in Egypt felt in the third century B.C. the necessity of a Greek translation of the Old Testament. This translation probably took only a few years, but soon its use created a division between Alexandrian and Palestinian Jews. The former attempted to excuse the translation by bringing forth the legend of the seventy interpreters. Then they made a new translation, known as that of Aquila, which was much closer to the Hebrew. Nevertheless, they finally had to abandon it and return to the use of the Hebrew original. The Greek translation of the Old Testament was preserved through the conversion to Christianity of many Egyptian Jews and because the Christian Church adopted it. We can cite other translations, mostly of religious books, made in Central Asia at the beginning of the Middle Ages, and a Thibetan translation of Buddhist books, of Mongolian translations of Manichean books. But most of these translations were ephemeral. Moreover, changes in expression of ideas owing to differences in languages lead to such wide departures that schisms occurred and new sects were established.

The result of the above mentioned difficulties in transferring texts from one alphabet to another, and from one language to another, was that many of the records of ancient knowledge disappeared. It is not easy, generally speaking, to know what has disappeared and what has been the loss to civilization. Some day, perhaps, we shall know more exactly from literary papyri how great was the damage to humanity caused by the destruction of Greek wisdom as kept in the Alexandrian library. But today so many fortunate excavations in Mesopotamia have restored to us entire clay tablet libraries that we can write something on the record of what humanity lost in the destruction of Assyrian and Babylonian writings. Let us pass over literary and religious texts, because it is impossible to calculate the influence they might have had on humanity, but the loss in scientific matter is unquestionable: mathematical methods abandoned for centuries, medical experiences forgotten, astronomical observations without sequel. When Alexander the Great made the conquest of Babylon, there were still clay tablets and priests who could read them. However, a very small part of that science was transferred to the Greeks because the change of writing and language was too difficult.

Things went another way in the Western world at the end of the Roman empire. In a few centuries, barbarian migrations covered the whole of Europe, and the ruin of Roman civilization might have been similar to that of Mesopotamia. But the Latin alphabet remained alive, since these peoples did not possess special alphabets, and nothing hindered them from adopting Latin literature.

And, now, who saved Greek and Roman culture—our culture? A few men, who preserved in their libraries, as did Cassiodorus in his retreat at Vivarium in Southern Italy, the most famous writings of Roman authors. These collectors preserved some hundreds of manuscripts, which treasured up an entire civilization. And then, thousands of monks in Italy, in France, in Great Britain, in Germany, working in silence for ten centuries, reproduced these models of beautiful language that were Cicero's discourses and Virgil's poems, and prepared, in a world full of wars, for days of progress and brilliant life. Modern men have no right to despise monasteries by thinking that monks did little in their life towards bettering civilization, for it is not a small thing to prepare the future.

We must admit that the general cultural life of the Middle Ages did not reflect what it seems to have been in several monasteries. But when times became favorable, it was possible to take advantage, for civilization, of the obscure monastic preservation of records of ancient scholarship. When Charlemagne founded his empire, giving peace to the greater part of Europe, he found immediately in monasteries many professors and masters of culture. For a quarter of a century, diffusion of knowledge seemed the first aim of the emperor, and under the direction of a Britisher, Alcuin, not only did schools flourish everywhere but a new type of writing, the clear and beautiful Carlovingian took the place of the rather illegible running hand of the Merovingian age, preparing the humanistic character, which became our printing type.

Dozens of monasteries strove then for superiority in the possession of books, and not only of ecclesiastical books, since it has been indicated by Professor Sabbadini, in his account of the rediscovery of classics during the Renaissance, that most of the classical texts we know were found only in Carolingian copies: these include, Caesar, Sallust, Lucretius, Juvenal, Persius, both Plinies, Tacitus, Lucan, Suetonius, Martial and the greater part of Cicero. How refined must have been the culture of Servatus Lupus, Abbot of Ferrieres, in the ninth century, who was familiar with works of Aulus Gellius, Cicero, Quintilian, Livy, Suetonius, Caesar and Horace! Unfortunately, the empire was soon divided and Europe was again the prey of competitions and

wars. But monasteries remained as centers of cultural life until the foundation of the Universities, and after. The oratory and the library were the most important places in the monasteries. "Claustrum sine armario quasi castrum sine armamentario" said an eleventh century canon, i.e., a monastery without a library would be as a stronghold without ammunition. And a Carthusian friar developed this idea with a gentle simplicity: "A monastery without books is a town without resources, a stronghold without walls, a kitchen without pans, a table without food, a garden without vegetables, a meadow without flowers, a tree without leaves."

However, while monks were still keeping monuments of Roman culture, a new culture developed in universities from the thirteenth century, which did not seem to owe very much, at least directly, to Roman classicism—I mean scholastic philosophy and theology. The library of the Sorbonne at the end of the thirteenth century and the Pope's library in 1311, contained almost exclusively the works of philosophers, theologians, and lawyers, patristics and Holy Scripture. In the Pope's library, two treatises of Cicero, *De Arte Rhetorica* and *De Officiis*, and two pieces of Seneca, were the only classical Latin texts. But, on the other hand, Aristotle and Plato, although in rough translations from Arabic, began to take a great place in the current thought and a desire for more and better texts became common. Scholars were thirsty for Greek thought.

And, suddenly, war, which brings destruction and kills civilization, gives to the western world what it wants. Greek monks and Greek scholars, bringing with them the books which are their only treasures, arrive in Italy in the first part of the fifteenth century, and while Constantinople is taken by Mohammed II, Florence and Rome become the theatres of the most extraordinary effort for rendering in Latin, and making accessible to all, the monuments of Greek culture. Modern Europe is arising: it needs new culture and new thought; and it finds them in Athens—Athens forgotten for fifteen centuries—Athens partially seen in rare Roman adaptations, now in its original form accessible to all. No one at that time did so much as Pope Nicholas V for research of manuscripts, for the protection of scholars, for making accessible the treasures of ancient literature so intrepidly collected. Nicholas wished to possess in the Vatican the most beautiful and the richest library: he sent scholars everywhere to collect or copy—not only to Greece, but also to Great Britain and Germany. If he hears of a complete copy of Livy found in some Nordic country, Denmark or Norway, he sends immediately one of his most trustworthy calligraphists in order to get a copy of it. Nicholas collects Latin manuscripts, encourages translations of Greek authors and in a few years Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Diodorus, Appianus Philo, Theophrastus, Ptolemaeus are translated in Latin. At his death, Nicholas leaves a collection of 824 Latin manuscripts, and 353 Greek ones, which are still the pride of the Vatican library.

The Popes, until the sacking of Rome in 1527, not only opened their library to all, but also permitted copying, and even lent very largely, with the intent to help the diffusion of knowledge. Of course, in the last quarter of the fifteenth century, printing began to multiply copies, and when at the end of the sixteenth century Pope Sixtus V forbade the loans of books in order to preserve them, we must confess that loans were no longer necessary.

What progress for civilization was produced by this knowledge of old authors is an old story: Aristotle and Plato became known exactly as they were; the history of antiquity was largely open to scholars and permitted comparisons between similar situations, which can be so useful for statesmen and leaders. Most of the ancient experience in medicine and other practical sciences were given back to humanity. Last, but not least, after Ptolemaeus' Geography, brought to Florence by Chrysoleras, is translated into Latin in 1406, a new and vivid interest in geographical exploration is created. The doctrine of Ptolemaeus on the rotundity of the earth is again brought into evidence, and as a direct consequence there resulted the discovery of America. Such is the significance of the conservation of the records of scholarship.

Loss of records of scholarship means breaking the progress of civilization and preservation of records of scholarship means continuity of civilization in a world submitted to continuous changes. Therefore, our task, as librarians, is similar to that of the priestesses of Vesta, to whom was comitted the care of the sacred fire. And this is the reason why nothing is unworthy in our life, if we consider our duty towards humanity, the protection of books against beetles, repairing ragged parchment fragments, erection of new bookstacks or building new reading rooms, as well as cataloging or labeling, all are noble, if we feel that we are helping humanity in its trend toward that spiritual unity which would be the result of unity of culture.

The Social Responsibility Of The Modern Library[1]

By ARUNDELL ESDAILE

Secretary, British Museum; Vice-President, (British) Library Association; and Editor, Library Association Record, London, England

CONFRONTED by the high and, it must be confessed, somewhat esoteric philosophy of librarianship recently put abroad by Professor Pierce Butler of this City, my mind, reeling under the shock of the first impact, went back to a remark made to me some years ago by one of the most distinguished of my British colleagues, that he regarded himself as a specialized and possibly superior kind of warehouseman. My friend no doubt was one of the old guard; but his searching remark has always seemed to me to be an excellent test from which to start thinking what after all is the real function in society of the library and of us who serve it.

I would ask leave to suggest some lines of thought, and to begin with a reference to the historical evolution of the modern library. The phrase "the library movement" is apt to arouse in those whose work has lain in the older learned libraries a regrettable disposition to be sardonic at the expense of the newer popular libraries. Such an attitude is only defensible if the mind is covering a short range; *sub specie saeculorum* there has been and is, and doubtless always will be, a fundamental library movement.

The modern library took its rise with the Renaissance, round the turn of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. At that time the new spirit of nationhood, full of good and evil destiny for men, was rising up against the august receding shade of that ancient and venerable conception of the Holy Roman Empire, though not yet could the latter be described as what it came in the end to be, the smile without the cat. But the blood in the veins of a spirit of nationhood is a sense of the nation's past, is in a word history. And so we find that at that same period arose some vague historical sense. In the fifteenth century the chroniclers had been busier than in any previous century. And in countries in which the Reformation had followed the Renaissance and wrecked and scattered the vast literary stores in the monastic libraries, historically-minded men saw the need for gathering the waifs of flotsam and jetsam which remained floating on the tide into libraries, either in the universities or as appanages of the growing power of the Sovereignty, that is as we should now say, of the State. One of these historically-minded men, though he was also a controversially-minded man, was Bishop John Bale, and another was John Leland the Antiquary. In a famous passage, which may bear yet once more quoting, Bale wrote of the dispersal of the Monastic libraries:

> "O that men of learnyng and perfyght love to their nacyon were not then appoynted to the serche of theyre lybraryos, for the conseruacion of those most noble Antiquitees. . . . Alas! our owne noble monumentes and precyouse Antiquitees, which are the great bewtie of our lande, we as lyttle regarde as the parynges of our nayles. . . . Yf the byshop of Romes lawes, decrees, decretals, extrauagantes, clementines, and other suche dregges of the deuyll, yea yf Heytesburyes sophismes, Porphyryes vniuersals, Aristotles olde logyckes and Dunses dyuynite, wyth such other lowsy legerdemaynes and frutes of the bottomlesse pytte, had leaped out of our libraries . . . . we might well haue ben therwith contented."

Bale's controversial style is not that approved in episcopal circles in our degenerate days, but I call attention to his central point. The literary monuments of the nation's history, and we may add of the history of Western civilization, its religion, its thought, its art, were there, calling out to be preserved. It was the duty of libraries to preserve them then; and it is one of their duties today, only complicated by the great accessions of similar monuments produced by the succeeding centuries and by the printing press, so far more fertile than the scriptorium. The duty has been recognized by the law of nearly all countries in the establishment of systems of obligatory deposit by the producers of new books, though not in every country is every deposited book preserved.

This duty, of preserving the record of the Nation's literature, is a commonplace to most of you, I do not doubt, but it is worth insisting on, since the addition of other duties has caused it to be forgotten by some.

The librarians of popular libraries boast and rightly, that (outside their local collections, which are parts of the record of the national literature) they do not preserve books, but exploit them. There are some of these who absurdly

1 Paper presented before the Second General Session of the A.L.A. Conference at Chicago, October 18, 1933.

despise the libraries' function of preservation. It is true that here and there there was, and possibly is still, to be found a conservator of the old sort, who saw no duty beyond that of conserving, and whose attitude to readers—at least to all but a few readers—was that of Bedford the bookbinder, who once reproached a noble patron with the words "why, your Lordship's been a-reading of them," or more exactly of the Cathedral verger who complained bitterly of "people praying about all over the place." There was some twenty years ago, a Homeric scene at which I cannot sufficiently regret I was not present, when one of the most distinguished of American librarians, then an inexperienced young woman, arrived unannounced in the Bodleian, and requested Bodley's librarian to let her see "all his Caxtons."

Conservation remains one of the primary duties. Nothing has happened in the modern world to absolve us from it. By it alone we perform the service to society of giving it its sense of oneness with the past, its warnings for the future. By it we bind the scattered ages, we make men travelled in time as transport has made them travelled in space, we make it impossible for them to be historically provincial, we abolish historical hickery.

But in fact none of the libraries of conservation confines itself to collecting and conserving the records of the past, however valuable. A contributor to the *Library Association Record* (in an otherwise profitable and sensible paper) recently made a contrast between "museum libraries" and "laboratory libraries." Another recent writer disowned any interest in royal and other libraries founded for scholarship and ostentation. But quite a lot of the daily work of the socalled "museum libraries" has little to do with either of these vices. They too are laboratories or workshops as much as are the specialized libraries with which the former critic was comparing them to their disadvantage, and of course far more so than the libraries of more elementary reading which were in the mind of the latter.

I took the trouble one morning a little time ago to run over the thousand or two volumes which were waiting overnight in the "Kept Books" pigeonholes in the British Museum Reading Room. Historical subjects, including the history of literature, accounted for about half; the rest concerned current studies such as natural science or contemporary politics. And that though we are better able to shepherd the not very profound students of these than of any other subjects into other excellent specialized libraries in London. The great libraries, so far from (to quote again) "only remotely affecting the great majority," educate the majority's educators and provide the material from which democracy's leaders teach and uplift it.

The libraries which today fulfill no function or laboratory use are few and small. They are mainly those of cathedrals and old foundations, whose books have been left high and dry by the tide of the modern world, yet which, for such use as can still be made of them, and for such discoveries as may still be made in them, await some form of alliance with other places, what we call "cooperation" and our French colleagues rather more descriptively call "regrouping."

In their character as powerhouses for the leadership of society the greater libraries have now for a long time gone beyond the passive rôle suggested by my friend the warehouseman—librarian. They work extramurally. Inventions have been made use of. Printing was not long established when modern libraries were first founded, and printed catalogs are as old as Thomas James, Bodley's first Keeper. Photography, especially in its peculiarly bibliothecal form of photostat (formerly rotograph) came later; and when it came was quickly made use of. Later still has come the film, and we find it beginning to be made safe for bibliography. The old common rule by which libraries could not lend has in some countries been cast aside altogether; in Great Britain a typically British compromise is being developed, by which the older non-lending stationary library of reference is left, but beside it and in close touch with it a consortium of all the others for the specific purpose of mutual and indeed of general lending; the National Central Library, whose new and capacious building, the gift of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, is to be opened by the King next month.

But though the libraries which I have so far been considering, those founded for that despicable purpose of scholarship, do through leadership really and most vitally modify the thoughts on important matters of the great majority, they affect them, it is true, only indirectly. It is not possible for all to use them. On the spot the reading room space is not large enough for all, nor can it be enlarged, unless it may be by keeping later hours, that is enlarged in time, the only remaining dimension. Even for use by the extra-mural media I mentioned just now, available copies of books would be too few. The great central libraries must be supported by other local and special institutions. We come then to the functions of the technical and of the public libraries.

There are few more striking sidelights on the newness of the complex society in which we live than to consider for how short a time the variety of libraries serving special sciences, crafts or interests has existed.

I confine myself to examples from my own

country in the nineteenth century, as always, theology had its own strongholds: Sion College, Lambeth, Dr. Williams' Foundation and the old Cathedrals. Law was entrenched in the Inns of Court, Medicine in the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Other Sciences were gathered by the Royal Society. We should not forget the older Universities. And that was really about all in England, and so far as I know, the case was roughly similar in other countries.

Naturally enough, for the propagation of knowledge by fission, as of an amoeba, was then barely beginning: the old ideal of the *doctor universalis* was not yet dead. The Royal Society still cherished the great humanist collection of books, including much if not all of the library of Bilibaldus Pirckheimer, which was presented to it shortly after its foundation by Henry Howard: it was not till later that the Society discovered that classical and historical scholarship were of no interest to men of science, and put Howard's books up to auction.

Today is there an interest, a craft, a science, which has not, in every great capital city and centre of civilization, its own library? There is no need to enumerate them. But I am perhaps more aware of them than anyone in England (unless it be the librarian of the National Central Library) since it is part of my function at the British Museum to advise those applicants for tickets of admission to the Reading Room whose needs may be satisfied in other and less crowded libraries.

Society now needs more highly instructed teachers of the crafts and sciences: and only by these special libraries can they be trained. The subject matter of their specialized competence has outgrown the old and admirable system of apprenticeship. The new wine has burst the old bottles.

But society's needs never cease developing, and the libraries must develop to satisfy them. All these separate and specialized interests, which used to divide themselves jealously behind watertight bulkheads, begin to need each other. Law and medicine have still a more than merely selfish motive for their exclusiveness. It is not good for a layman to try to doctor himself—still less his neighbors: and if there is a worse pestilence than one who does that, it is what is known as a sea-lawyer. But even in these subjects there is often need for at any rate select laymen to study. Psychology and—especially—social pathology, are inseparable from medicine. Agrarian history has a legal side. So it is too in the sciences in which there is no such large motive for exclusiveness. Well-meaning persons often propose the dissolution of the great central archaeological museums into separate smaller ones, say for oriental arts and for anthropology. Now, while for practical convenience it is necessary to departmentalize a very large institution, there is always some loss in the process; I have for example always regretted that, having been brought up as a printed book man I know *ex officio* and *ex hypothesi* nothing of manuscripts, while some happier colleagues are equally at home with both. But, departmentalized or not, the collections and their curators are under the same roof, and their daily need of each other creates no difficulty. Primitive weapons are part of the prehistory of Greece and Rome, so they are of that of other countries, while they are part of the recent history of African and Australasian civilizations.

The departments of Greek and Roman Antiquities, of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, of British and Medieval Antiquities, and of Oriental Antiquities and of Ethnography, all contain related material, with techniques and methods of study in common, yet essential to wide branching civilizations, which call for separate specialisms. And even where connections used not to be suspected, they are now being made apparent by new discoveries. China and Sumeria, the Indus Valley and Scythia, Scythia and the Celts, were all woven together by a web of trade routes. We say that the world grows small. It was relatively large in the Bronze age, but it was not illimitable.

Pardon this digression. What is true of museums is true of libraries. The waters of knowledge have overflowed the neatly canalized beds in which they were wont to flow. The sciences (to use the larger, Continental sense of that word which we have so needlessly limited in English) the sciences are no longer self-sufficient: and the libraries are being brought together into a fellowship. In each country the problem is being solved in a different manner, according to the national circumstances: in Britain we are building an arch made up of regional centres: the key of the arch is the National Central Library.

So far I have had in mind chiefly leadership. But while democracy will always need leaders, it is its essence to choose its leaders and to follow them with its eyes open. Nor does this apply only in politics.

If democracy is to mean more than the counting of noses, or the victory in a conflict of ignorant clamors, darkness and noises of night, it must mean a Society which thinks and reads and discusses, and whose balance of judgment, rather than blind loyalty, directs its ends. (Not that the humblest loyalty is not a beautiful virtue and far healthier for the soul than a conviction that one is as good as anybody else and probably better.)

Such a Society cannot exist without free access to good books. The remarkable rise of the public library in the last generation is the healthiest

omen for the future, even the material future, of our troubled world that I can conceive—short of the miraculous appearance of someone who could understand and with authority and not as the scribes interpret economic phenomena.

And it is real: it is solid: it is there under our eyes.

We were rather slower in England to see the possibilities of the local public library than you were in the United States. For one thing, we had not your "Americanization problem," and our big business men had not that argument to persuade them that the library (like the school) was worth while. But it is now difficult to find even elderly ladies whose faces when Andrew Carnegie is mentioned suggest that they have just been told an improper story.

Not that there are not many, outside the ranks of elderly ladies, who think with some reason that the shovelling out of masses of worthless love-stories to young women is a function of the public library which might, as well as the sale of chocolates, be left to private commerce.

That is indeed the opinion of the majority of the public librarians themselves, but their views are very often in advance of those of their committees. Please do not think that I decry the issue, even the large and preponderating issue, of novels in public libraries. Recreation books are as good, are they not, as a recreation ground? Moreover, the novel is now, what the sermon and the play have each had their turn to be, the main channel through which fresh ideas on the relationships of men with each other, not to speak of men with women, and even on the relationship of man with God, flow abroad to irrigate and fertilize the general mind. That some of the ideas are dangerous does not matter. Suppress the novel, make it difficult of access, even, and how much poorer should we be!

But reading for entertainment, however large it bulks, is a decreasing proportion of the reading done in public libraries. The solid book on some vocational or general subject, which takes from four to ten times as long as a novel to read, rises from year to year in the tables. There are bad and backward public libraries, of course, but they grow fewer.

All this must be so familiar to you here, who preceded us on the same road, that I have some shame in propounding such platitudes or "cabbage again" as the ancient Romans, anticipating the very accents of America, were wont to put it. But the complexity of this great subject must be my excuse.

The last month our British Library Association had, to give the inaugural address at its annual gathering, Dr. Hetherington, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, and a noted son of the Glasgow School of Philosophy. (British philosophers, as you perhaps know, go North to be born.) Dr. Hetherington's noble oration, which is appearing in the next *Library Association Record*, dealt with this very subject, and particularly in its larger political aspect. He said, better than I could have, the very things I would have wished to say on the most vital part of any subject. My chief endeavor today has been to avoid quoting him. I have avoided doing so. The best last word I find is this—St. Thomas A Kempis, or whoever was the author of the *Imitation of Christ*, prayed that he might not be tempted to meddle with things above his charge. Today, in theory if not everywhere in practice, all the world man lives in is man's charge. To his glory and his danger he is free. To be worthy of his freedom he must make a right use of libraries.

Courtesy of National Library Bindery Co.

In Old-Time Finisher At Work Embellishing The Back Of A Book

Society's Responsibility To Maintain Libraries[1]

By ISAK G. A. COLLIJN

Initial Director, Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden

THE FAMOUS American book collector, Mr. Henry E. Huntington, often repeated these words "The ownership of a fine library is the surest and swiftest way to immortality." In the first place he was quite obviously thinking of his own books, that superb, almost unparalleled and precious collection, which his magnanimity made accessible to scientific research. But he had also in mind the general truth, that the possession and collection of books is something which elevates and ennobles and which stands in direct relationship to the very thread of civilized life, thereby acquiring a value which lifts itself above transient conditions and is of significance for decades and centuries stretching far into the future. Historical research shows how the culture without script has declined and vanished leaving nothing but obscure traces in its wake. What has been done at those remote epochs must remain forever hidden from us as neither books nor documents from those times exist, wherein such might have been preserved and handed down to posterity.

The civilization from which our own proudly dates, that is to say, the Greek-Roman, is also the first which understood the value of the book and consequently that of book collecting. It is worthy of note that within this rich and beautiful civilization we find for the first time really demonstrated the idea that the preservation of books should not be left to private interest alone, but that it pertains to the duty of the powers that be, to see to it, that the product of thought, script and research, to the utmost extent, and as satisfactorily as possible, be preserved and passed on to the peoples which are to come. We are all acquainted with the famous Alexandria-library, the greatest and most renowned of the Ancient period, in which all what was precious of classical literature and research was collected, copied and studied to issue at length in standard editions. The sentiments which inspired the book-loving monarchs of the Ptolemaic dynasty were obviously akin to those which gave rise to the words expressed by Mr. Huntington, and quoted above; but in this sentiment was included the thought of the incumbency of preserving to the future, the fruits of that inestimable work of the Hellenic spirit, to the service of research and script. The Hellenic civilization in all its lavish affluence, its exquisite elegance was nevertheless permeated by the consciousness, that all that, which constituted the pride and glory of the times possibly indicated the beginning of the end and that in a not too far distant future, the world would witness a general decline of civilization, in which the vast ideal accretions of olden times would pass away unless preserved in script and placed in safety. After all, the Ptolemaic monarchs sought their own honor, and desired to indissolubly associate their name with the great library, by means of which the thoughts of the ancients might be communicated to the peoples of the future. But in seeking to satisfy that insatiable thirst for imperishable renown the Ancients served the high ideal and created a mighty support for that tradition from which our own civilization emanates. The Alexandria-library was destroyed and nothing is left of its treasures, but the spirit active in its creation has never since entirely left us. Its indissolubility with civilization has never been denied as far as the world is concerned and no statistic has been able to measure the importance of the book in the development of spiritual forces which have united in producing what we call the culture of our day. Its conclusive rôle can best be measured by proving, through a little thought experiment, how impossible it is to grasp its non-existence. How should life seem if books and libraries were not forthcoming? How could research, the practical life, thought exchange, script, social work, in short, anything, continue, without the support of the experience contained in literature and that incitement gained by comparisons between the old and the new in the solving of problems? And how could these results be turned to advantage and become effective without institutions whose essential purpose is to preserve all what was thought and done in bygone days and mediate the same to our contemporaries? How poverty-stricken, how wretched, how monotonous, should not our whole existence be, if by letting the library disappear one dissolved the living idea-tradition which unites us to the past? "En matière d'histoire," said the great historian Taine, "il vaut toujours

1 Paper presented before the Second General Session of the A.L.A. Conference, October 18, 1933.

mieux continuer que recommencer"—As to history, it is always better to continue than to recommence—and this principle of his, is found to be the essential force not only within the pale of historical research but practically throughout the whole of the world of thought. It is therefore that the connection between the State and the library and its activities is not as many would wish to assert, a purely professional problem concerning almost exclusively libraries and librarians; at least, such is not the case in any essential degree. On the contrary, with the greatest emphasis, I maintain that, when we take up the discussion of the said problem we find ourselves discussing a subject which intimately concerns each and all throughout our modern society, enlightened and non-enlightened, poor and rich, old and young. In his famous utterance, the great scholar Adolf von Harnack has compared libraries to the big Nile dams in Egypt, where the necessary water is collected and led over the fields in times of drought for the good of the growing crop. This saying contains a vital truth, which becomes no less vital because it has perhaps not been so generally understood. The modern State considers its duty to be not only that of intervening in the regulations of the life of its members. It desires even to assist and support them in their attempts to make existence more fruitful and significant. In this connection, no instrument it may be said, can be more dependable and trustworthy than the library. We must therefore put forward a decided claim that the State, just during the hard and distressing times in which we now live, does not through faulty understanding or unwillingness, take up any opposing attitude towards the development of the libraries, but with all possible means sustains their activity. Talk of the depression in business life and of economical conditions is on everybody's lips in these days and to our regret we all know that there exists more than good reason for this. But nothing is gained by adding to the outer depression a depression of a mental and intellectual nature. Should we succeed in fighting our way through the most difficult crisis the world has ever known, we must firstly depend on the buoyancy and vitality of our spiritual forces. In the struggle against depression libraries can be reckoned amongst the most important means. Let us hope that all who are in leading positions will be enabled to perceive this truth and act accordingly.

You will all remember that at the reunion of the International Committee of Libraries at Berne last year a proposition was made on basis of a memorandum I had written, pointing out to the different governments the importance of maintaining the grants stipulated for libraries in spite of the financial crisis through which the world is now passing.

This year at Geneva the resolution was taken up again and was formulated as follows.

The sub-committee of the Bibliothécaires-experts has noted the contents of the replies received from the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, in response to its appeal on behalf of the maintenance of Government grants to libraries.

Though certain countries have been able to maintain these grants, the sub-committee regrets to state that they have been quite frequently reduced.

The sub-committee begs once again to draw the attention of the International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation to this question and emphasizes the considerable importance which the maintenance of the stipulated grants represents to libraries and to organizations of national education in general.

Thanksgiving

For warm sunshine that turns young buds to bloom/
For hanging clouds that spill refreshing rain
For brilliant sunsets on dark days of gloom
For health, and work that yields the needed gain
Of gold, simple existence to prolong;
For cheer of flowers and their fragrance rare,
For waxwing's flash and robin's lilting song,
For books and music and comfort of prayer
For silent nights that hide the tears which start
That needs must be unseen—tears that we bless
For they are balm sometimes to aching heart;
For lasting faith and love and kindliness
Of souls held dear, which help to light the way;
For these, and more, do I give thanks today.

——From *Colored Leaves*, by Amy Woodward
Courtesy of The Caxton Printers, Ltd.

Some Important Religious Books, 1932-1933[1]

By HOLLIS W. HERING

Librarian, Missionary Research Library, New York City

WHEN, in September last, Dr. John F. Lyons delivered his inaugural address as Professor of Bibliography in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago, he made the rather sobering statement that:

"An outstanding fact of today is the great and increasing flood of religious books coming from the press. A visitor from Mars to the Century of Progress, looking at the Hall of Science in comparison with other buildings, would conclude that man's chief interest, if not his chief end, was science. Publishers' statistics, however, show that today Americans are more interested in religion than they are in science. There were almost twice as many books on religion published in America in 1932 as there were books on science. Books on religion stood third, while books on science were eighth in point of numbers. . . . Furthermore, religious books are gaining in the race with other kinds of books. In 1900 the number of American publications in religion stood sixth. In 1932 religious books were exceeded only by fiction and juveniles, so that next to the novel, religious books headed the list of publications written for adults."

And in a recent issue of *Scribner's Magazine*, Dr. William Lyon Phelps remarks:

"Whatever may be the present and future attitude of sophisticated society toward religious faith, there is no doubt that intelligent interest in religion is increasing. If many men and women seem to be able to live without religious faith, they do not live without thinking about it."

What is the significance to us of these facts?

Inevitably, as librarians, our first reaction to them is to "make a list"; for surely among the indoor sports especially favored by library devotees, the compilation of lists of all types and on all subjects takes first place! The sorting out of titles, the matching them up in subjects, and the firm interlocking of these units with prospective readers has to some of us all the thrills of the popular jig-saw picture puzzles. To those of us, however, who must make use of another's finished picture—i.e., of a list already compiled—it is important to know the "whys" and "wherefores" of the process of selection which has led up to the completed product. In placing before you, therefore, the present selection from the flood of a twelve-months' religious publications, it may be well to indicate briefly some of the principles which have guided the Committee in their work.

During the course of the period covered, June, 1932,—July, 1933, recommendations of titles worthy of consideration were solicited and received from a wide variety of sources—public libraries, large and small, theological libraries, ministers in active service, church workers, and thoughtful laymen; and book reviews were, of course, carefully scanned. As a result, in July last, some seventy-three recommended titles were in hand. For our purpose, however, a list of seventy-three titles seemed impossibly long, and it was somewhat arbitrarily decided that forty should be the maximum number included. Indeed, one of the Committee wrote:

"I've been hoping to see a time when we would be frank enough to say that forty important religious books had not been published within the previous year!"

Drastic pruning was evidently called for, necessitating definite standards of evaluation, and in general, the principles which guided the final choice of forty were:

1. The list should incorporate widely differing points of view.
2. It should not include too highly specialized or too technical works, thus narrowing its range of usefulness.
3. It should be cautious in poaching on allied fields.
4. Every title included should be recommended by more than one type of reader.

Since it apparently is the fashion, now-a-days, to describe an article in terms of what it is not, it seems appropriate here to call your attention to three further limitations:

1. The list distinctly is not a choice of *the most* important religious books of the year. Such a list would be practically impossible to compile; but the Committee does feel that these titles are truly important for consideration by this Round Table.
2. No strictly devotional books have been included. This type of material is too individual and emotional to be fittingly considered here.
3. A much more serious gap is the lack of any helpful suggestion for the age-group of from fifteen to twenty-one. The later teens present a specialized and important problem, which these books frankly do not attempt to meet.

The list which the Committee submits for your consideration presents, therefore, a composite judgment. It will probably satisfy no one; it must be remembered, however, that the inclusion of each title has been validated by at least two affirmative votes, and in the majority of cases by several more.

1 Report of The Book Committee to the Religious Books Round Table, Chicago, 1933. Hollis W. Hering, Chairman.

As has just been pointed out, one of the guiding principles posited was that the list should be cautious in poaching on allied fields. It is right here, and in connection with what might be termed "border-line" books that the most puzzling questions must be faced. Just what do we mean by a "religious" book? For instance, Winfred Garrison's book, *The March of Faith*, received three affirmative votes, and no questions, yet Odell Shepard, in reviewing it writes:

"Mr. Garrison has found it necessary to concern himself not with theology and the spritual life alone, or even primarily, but with politics, business, journalism, art and science, industry, education, pioneering, warfare, invention, and nearly every other major effort upon which America has spent her strength. . . . This by itself is highly significant of what the word 'religion' has come to mean among us."[2]

And, contrariwise, we might reword the old conundrum, and ask: "When is a religious book not a religious book?" How about biography? To one in a missionary library it causes distinct distress not to include Bishop Fisher's *That Strange Little Brown Man, Gandhi;* but is there not some justification in the protest submitted that: "Gandhi is so much more than a religious figure that I feel his biography has no place on this list." Gandhi is omitted, yet Kagawa, a foremost sociological worker, and Schweitzer, the philosopher, were unanimously slated for inclusion. What must we do with lectures on psychiatry and mental health especially intended for ministers as a laboratory manual for their parochial work? Again, two powerful books which, because of far-reaching implications in the religious field, no religious thinker dares ignore, are Niebuhr's *Moral Man and Immoral Society* and Whitehead's *Adventures of Ideas;* yet by majority vote these books were excluded as being outside our field. Perhaps they may not be in the middle of our path; but surely they are at least on the edge of the road.

To me, therefore, the questions rather insistently arise: What is our real aim in compiling this list? Whom, in the final instance, is it meant to help? That it has a definite place to fill is unquestioned. This, indeed, was proved by an unexpected and significant little incident which occurred in the course of its compilation. Dr. D. Willard Lyon, formerly of the National Staff of the Y.M.C.A. in China, and later of the University of Southern California, having been invited by the leaders of Christian thought in China to participate in a conference in Shanghai of writers preparing literature for the church in that country, and having consulted with various seminarians and theologians of his cross-continent trip to New York, spent a day in the Missionary Research Library poring over the books, recommendations, and reviews connected with this list. He finally chose therefrom twelve titles which, of all the books which had been mentioned to him, in his judgment presented most clearly the ranges of deepest concern today in the churches of America. These twelve he wished to place before that conference in China for earnest consideration, if not translation into Chinese.

Presumably, we as specialists in a definite book field, are setting up guide-posts to help libraries and individuals in purchases and recommendations in that field; and this is eminently worth while. But is it enough? Does our function end there, or should we go further and seek to meet wider needs of the minister and the thoughtful layman? It is fatally easy, by attempting to do too much, to fail to do anything worthily. On the other hand, can we calmly pass up all responsibility in seeing to it that certain materials of vital import to our particular field are available for and brought to the attention of a public seeking guidance in that field, although these materials may chance to be classed, say, in 170 instead of in 201? I am tempted to echo Arthur Berthold, in *The Wilson Bulletin*, when he exclaims:

"We have a remarkably well-developed professional technique, but hardly any professional philosophy. We are still in the dark as to the meaning of our work."[3]

Chicago is holding a great exhibition of what has been accomplished during a Century of Progress. In a sense, it is our civilization taking inventory on a large scale. At the risk of seeming to drop from the sublime to the ridiculous, your Book Committee, in relinquishing its task, would urge the Religious Books Round Table to follow the example of Chicago, to take stock of itself, and frankly to re-envisage the questions: What are we seeking to accomplish? Where shall we build the walls of our room?

Forty Religious Books[4]

Andrews, C. F. *What I Owe to Christ.* 281pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1932. $1.50.

*Atkins, Gaius Glenn. *Religion in Our Times.* 330pp. N. Y., Round Table Press, Inc. 1932. $2.75.

Auer, J. A. C. Fagginger. *Humanism States Its Case.* 154pp. Bost., Beacon Press, 1933. $2.

*Axling, William. *Kagawa.* 202pp. N. Y., Harper, 1932. $2.

Barry, Frank Russell. *Christianity and the New World.* 317pp. N. Y., Harper, 1932. $3.

Booth, Henry Kendall. *The World of Jesus.* 242pp. N. Y., Scribner, 1933. $2.

Bower, William Clayton. *Religion and the Good Life.* 231pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1933. $2.

2 Shepard, Odell. *New York Times Book Review.* July 16, 1933.

3 Berthold, Arthur. "The Science of Librarianship." *Wilson Bull.* 8:121. October, 1933.

4 A list of forty books published between June, 1932 and July, 1933, selected by the Book Committee of the Religious Books Round Table as a basis of discussion during the meeting of the Round Table at the Chicago Convention of the A.L.A., October, 1933. Recommendations for a small library are starred.

Braden, Charles Samuel. *Modern Tendencies in World Religions.* N. Y., Macmillan, 1933. $2.50.

Brightman, Edgar Sheffield. *Moral Laws.* 322pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1933. $2.50.

*Butterfield, Kenyon L. *The Christian Enterprise Among Rural People.* 247pp. Nashville, Tenn., Cokesbury Press, 1933. $1.50.

Cabot, Richard C. *The Meaning of Right and Wrong.* N. Y., Macmillan, 1933. $3.50.

Cameron, William A. *Jesus and the Rising Generation.* 228pp. N. Y., Revell, 1932. $2.

Campbell, Reginald John. *The Christian Faith in Modern Light.* 192pp. N. Y., Macmillan, 1932. $1.75.

Fiske, George Walter. *A Study of Jesus' Own Religion.* 360pp. N. Y., Macmillan, 1932. $2.

*Fosdick, Harry Emerson. *As I See Religion.* 201pp. N. Y., Harper, 1932. $2.

Garrison, Winfred Ernest. *The March of Faith.* 332pp. N. Y., Harper, 1933. $2.50.

*Hinman, George Warren. *The American Indian and Christian Missions.* 176pp. N. Y., Revell, 1933. $1.50.

*Hocking, William Ernest, ed. *Re-thinking Missions.* A Layman's Inquiry after one hundred years. 352pp. N. Y., Harper, 1932. $2. (For large libraries, the Supplementary Series in seven volumes, edited by O. A. Petty, should be included here.)

Hume, Robert Ernest, comp. *Treasure-House of the Living Religions.* Selections from their sacred scriptures. 493pp. N. Y., Scribner, 1932. $3.

Inge, William Ralph. *Things Old and New.* 105pp. N. Y., Longmans, 1933. $1.25.

Lankard, Frank Glenn. *Difficulties in Religious Thinking.* 271pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1933. $2.

Luccock, Halford E. *Preaching Values in the Old Testament in the Modern Translations.* 332pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1933. $2.

Lyman, Eugene William. *The Meaning and Truth of Religion.* 468pp. N. Y., Scribner, 1933. $3.

*McConnell, Francis John. *Aids to Christian Belief.* 178pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1932. $1.

McGiffert, Arthur Cushman. *A History of Christian Thought.* Vol. II, The West, from Tertullian to Erasmus. 420pp. N. Y., Scribner, 1933. $3.

*Morrison, Charles Clayton. *The Social Gospel and the Christian Cultus.* 252pp. N. Y., Harper, 1933. $2.

Oxnam, G. Bromley, ed. *Preaching and the Social Crisis.* 234pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1933. $1.50.

*Russell, Arthur James. *For Sinners Only.* 298pp. N. Y., Harper, 1932. $1.50.

*Schweitzer, Albert. *Out of My Life and Thought.* 288pp. N. Y., Holt, 1933. $2.50.

*Sharp, Dallas Lore. *Romances from the Old Testament.* 171pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1932. $1.50.

Shoemaker, Samuel M. *The Conversion of the Church.* 125pp. N. Y., Revell, 1932. $1.25.

*Speer, Robert Elliott. *"Re-thinking Missions" Examined.* An attempt at a just review of the Report of the Appraisal Commission of the Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry. 64pp. N. Y., Revell, 1933. 50 cents.

Swift, Arthur L., ed. *Religion Today, a Challenging Enigma.* 265pp. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1933. $2.50.

Tillich, Paul. *The Religious Situation;* translated by H. Richard Neibuhr. 182pp. N. Y., Holt, 1932. $1.50.

Tittle, Ernest Fremont. *Jesus After Nineteen Centuries.* 217pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1932. $2.

VanDusen, Henry P. *The Plain Man Seeks for God.* 213pp. N. Y., Scribner, 1933. $2.

Weatherhead, Leslie D. *His Life and Ours.* The significance for us of the life of Jesus. 361pp. N. Y., Abingdon Press, 1933. $2.

Wilson, Philip Whitwell. *Is Christ Possible?* An inquiry into world need. 219pp. N. Y., Revell, 1932. $1.75.

*Woodsmall, Ruth Frances. *Eastern Women Today and Tomorrow.* 221pp. Bost., Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, 1933. $1, cloth; 50 cents, paper.

Worcester, Elwood. *Making Life Better.* An application of religion and psychology to human problems. 244pp. N. Y., Scribner, 1933. $2.

A Library Of The Future[1]

By ANGUS SNEAD MACDONALD

President, Snead and Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Part I

ALMOST unfortunate "pause in culture," dangerously affecting the current work and orderly growth of nearly all libraries, is being experienced during the present world wide depression. The protests of the comparatively few citizens to whom libraries are of vital interest are largely disregarded, although in America particularly, "made work" and salvaging expenditures are being lavished on the same non-cultural objectives as have already caused a top-heavy debt-structure. We are witnessing the fallacy of applying more materialism as a cure for too much materialism. We see the millions appropriated for unemployment relief expended on additional preparations for war, endless roads for aimless automobiling, financial props for over-capitalized or moribund institutions, and demoralizing doles to keep millions alive in semi-starvation. Meanwhile the fundamental tools of civilization with which a real recovery could be built—education, the arts, administration, national hygiene, research, and libraries—are criminally neglected.

What will finally come out of the economic crisis due to our bungling management no one can say. But it can safely be assumed that industrialization has come to stay and will ultimately result in the universal distribution of an unprecedented amount of leisure. The wholesome utilization of this leisure becomes a problem of vast importance, not only to the individual, but to the state and the world at large.

For the masses, the advent of this unprepared for leisure may be either a menace or the greatest boon which mankind has ever received. No small part of the responsibility for its wholesome utilization will rest on the shoulders of those directing the planning and management of our library systems. But some radical changes in Library Science are definitely indicated. Public libraries must so demonstrate their social value that they will be given equal consideration with public schools instead of being looked upon merely as luxuries for the book-loving few.

This presents a problem relating in part to library architecture and here a definite challenge must be faced. Now as never before library buildings are needed which will strongly attract and adequately serve a large and representative cross section of national population. This goal will not be easily attained as commercial interests will strive to exploit the newly found hours of leisure and will prevail over library management unless the situation is met with ingenuity and bold progressiveness.

We must admit at the outset that the use of traditional library architecture will not solve the problem. It has three fundamental faults: lack of intimate charm, inadequate accommodation, and narrow class interest. Fortunately, we have available a vast amount of talent in the fields of both library science and architecture. The principal handicap is the tyranny of long established habit. Our library buildings still follow the traditions of regal display at the expense of utility and good reading conditions; of chained books in their arrangements for close supervision; and of student-class exclusiveness in their failure to appeal to the man on the street.

To get out of this rut of tradition, architects and librarians should cooperate in developing specifications of requirements based on revised methods of library administration in order to foster the use of libraries by *all* classes. Many onerous restrictions should be removed, discarding the old idea that libraries were intended only for professional men, scholars and born readers.

But there must also be a definite discarding of tradition in regard to past limitation of funds available for library purposes. Specifications once developed, they must be made feasible by ample appropriations. Fortunately, public sentiment, influenced by the Depression, is beginning to see the futility of over-investing free capital in the production of consumables alone and the economic distress that results when culture is allowed to become static or decline. We are beginning to realize that through the stimulating influence of a constantly developing culture we can have a "becoming" civilization with augmented markets for all and general prosperity.

The advent of a policy recognizing the practical value of culture forces libraries to become leaders in the movement to conserve and divert to constructive ends our new leisure.

But can this be done?

For the sake of making clear the major requirements for success, let us visit in imagination a central public library of the future: one that is serving directly and through its branches a city of two hundred thousand people together

1 Being published in Norway as part of a volume to be presented to Dr. Wilhelm Munthe, Director of the University Library, Oslo, in honor of the completion of his fiftieth year.

with the contiguous suburban and rural territory.

We are interested to learn that the library is not located near the congested center of the city, but in a spacious park on a main avenue in the residential section, as, like the trees in the park, it is a living, growing organism requiring continually more and more room for expansion.

We find the library set well back in the park—an impressive, towering building that nevertheless avoids overwhelming us with a monumental or institutional aspect. Because of the unconventional planting of trees and shrubs bordering the paths of approach and of the informal simplicity of the architecture, we have no feeling of awe but rather one of personal interest. The walls, with the contiguous suburban and rural territory. work with random jointing, and a warm, light color effect. Glimpses of gay colored awnings and green planting on "setback" terraces and the roof stir our curiosity. The main entrance is not the imposing feature one usually expects for a large public building. There is no long flight of steps to be climbed to a series of enormous doors. Instead, we see a vine-clad, arcaded porch level with the ground, into which we are attracted as though into the home of a well known friend.

But a shower causes us to choose an underground passage from our street shelter. This, we find to our delight, is much more than a utility subway; it is a brilliantly lighted exhibit gallery along which we get a foretaste of the treats in store for us in the library itself. While passing through we catch a glimpse of an enormous automobile parking space built deep down under the roots of the trees.

From the gallery we walk up an easy ramp into an ample entrance lobby. At either side are retiring rooms and in the center an inconspicuous but capacious wrap checking machine. Directly from the lobby we enter a spacious hall which proves to be the dominant feature of the library interior. It is instantly and agreeably impressive—not on account of any rich decoration or architectural elaboration but simply through its harmonious proportions, and the color and texture of the plainly visible wall and ceiling structure. The general effect is that of the reading lounge of a luxurious club.

At one end is a great fireplace surrounded by comfortably upholstered furniture and tables with a few new books, magazines, and vases of flowers. In a nearby corner, tea is being served by an attractive hostess to a group of young people, while an animated discussion goes on about a callenging new book. We note that smoking is permitted.

In the center of the hall convenient to the entrance, there is a circular receiving and delivery desk equipped with intercommunication apparatus and a mechanical system for conveying books to and from storage in other parts of the building. At either side of the delivery desk is waiting space with restful chairs and lounges. Beyond the desk are banks of card catalog cases—the only kind of formalized furniture we will see anywhere in the building.

At the other end of the great hall, we find alcoves formed by book ranges containing fresh copies of some of the newer books. The furniture is of a kind that invites one to sit down and browze. Here again, an attractive member of the library staff is stationed ready to give informal guidance whenever requested.

Above the alcoves, approached by easy and gracefully curving stairways, we enter the space for periodical reading located on a wide mezzanine which sweeps across the whole end of the hall and continues as an ample gallery along one side. This gallery contains the general reference collection arranged in alcoves. Everywhere we are impressed with the comfortable appearance of the furniture which does not in the least suggest the public institutions to which we have been accustomed.

From this gallery we enter the suite of rooms occupied by the Director of the library and his immediate staff. The Director is well known as a far sighted, socially minded executive who, started his career as librarian for a great industry. Later he became its president and secured national recognition through his successful administration. That position he left to become director of this library—at a salary which did not involve sacrifice on the part of his family.

We sit down in his reception room while he explains to us the fundamental principles of the library plan and its administration. The conversation is opened by our remarking on the delightful quality of the air in the library—which, despite smoking and the presence of a large number of persons, possesses the freshness of a fine autumn day. The Director remarks that absolute control of air conditions, temperature, humidity, and dust-content should be accepted as a matter of course in such a building—not only for health and comfort, but also as a measure of economy in heating and book-preservation. Thirty per cent more fuel would have to be burned during the heating season were it not that the relative humidity of the air is kept close to 60 per cent. This causes such slow evaporation from the skin that the room temperature can be maintained about 10° F. lower than would be comfortable with heated but unhumidified air. At the same time rebinding costs are kept low since the books do not become over-dry and go to pieces in handling. Furthermore, with an air washing and cooling system it is unnecessary to keep any windows open during the summer season, and, as a consequence, a vast amount of clean-

ing labor and wear and tear on books is saved.

The Director now expounds his general theory of administration. First of all there is no regimentation of readers. Reading, he feels, is individualistic and not fostered by offering a prospective reader one of a row of chairs at a row of tables in a large, closely supervised room which is as full of movement and noise as a public street. Some people can read under such conditions but most cannot or will not even make an attempt.

"We have arranged therefore, that every regular reader may have privacy; also that nearly all of the readers shall go to the books instead of having the books brought to them—thereby lessening personnel expense and book repair costs. To that end we have provided over fifty special departments in which books on particular subjects are collected in close proximity to those on related subjects. Each department is in direct connection with a central receiving and dispatching station, which takes care of calls from remote departments, the delivery desk and branch delivery room. Underlying everything we have done is the fundamental principle that the library must serve the needs and desires of all people—not only those who want books simply as books, but also the much larger class of those who use books only as adjuncts to other interests.

"Before our architect put a line on paper he was given a few basic instructions. In both exterior and interior architecture we wanted a feeling of homelike intimacy rather than monumental impressiveness. We desired charm, not grandeur, and for aesthetic effect we preferred to depend on good proportions and the frank use of logical materials, particularly local ones, rather than on architectural splendor and decoration.

"Furthermore, aside from the great public room at the entrance, some smaller rooms for casual readers, executive offices, receiving, shipping, mechanical equipment, etcetera, all other facilities for readers' use, book storage, and staff work were to be elastic, interchangeable, and adaptable for alteration as to location and area.

"Finally, although we believe in mass production in its proper place, we especially banned furniture of a standardized institutional character and suggested that all furniture be varied in design and as comfortable and attractive as one would expect in a well equipped home or club. The allowance for furniture and equipment was fixed at about 20 per cent of the cost of the building instead of the usual 10 per cent maximum. This increased allotment we felt was necessary in order to carry out our basic policy. Besides we expected, rightly as it turned out, that the simplification of our plan and the economy of our construction and finish would allow us to spend this extra amount for furniture and still keep our total cost per cubic foot down well below that of other library buildings.

"By the simplification of our plan was meant the virtual elimination of interior dividing walls and the total absence of any light courts, skylights and other difficult expedients to obtain natural light. The economy of construction was to be derived from the fact that three quarters of our building cubage was designed for elastic, interchangeable use, requiring merely an absolute minimum of building structure."

Even with this explanation we express surprise that such luxury as we have seen could be linked with economy. But he goes on to state:

"In actual experience we found that still greater savings, based on square feet of usable area, were derived from our non-dependence on window ventilation and light. You have already noted the agreeable atmospheric conditions and probably also the ample and pleasant illumination even in remote corners. We have windows, it is true, but we depend on them only as a means of looking out of doors. They are never opened. Consequently we do not have to make our rooms unnecessarily high so as to allow the daylight to penetrate to the opposite wall.

"Most of our work and reading is done in our 'interchangeable' stack space which is only eight feet high from deck to deck. Throughout the reading and working areas of this space we average fifty square feet or four hundred cubic feet per person. But in one of the old syle monumental reading rooms with its great windows and high ceiling, perhaps sixteen hundred cubic feet or four times as much is required. And at that only about thirty square feet of floor space could be alloted to each reader. Consequently, by increasing the total volume of our building about three times as compared to one of the old type serving a community of this size, we have been able to accommodate ten times as many persons. That was our aim.

"And there were many further savings in administrative expense which helped make this project possible. For instance with our system, as compared with that of an old-fashioned library, only about one-third as much air must be conditioned as to temperature, relative humidity, and freedom from dust because the ventilation in our compact space is far more efficient.

"Also, our lighting costs are less even though we supply illumination of daylight quality and the wholesomeness of mild sunshine in amount sufficient for easily reading the finest of print. In the monumental type of reading room most of the light is absorbed by the decorative treatment of walls and ceiling or lost out the windows. The readers get all too little—and yet the cost is heavy. We feel that daylight as well as window ventilation is much too fickle and costly to receive consideration in working up a library plan.

"The tyranny of tradition in library architecture has been so great that these wastes and handicaps have continued many years after they could have been eliminated. This is particularly surprising in connection with libraries which have long had on their shelves the very books to point the way to freedom."

All this seems logical from an architectural viewpoint but we ask for an explanation as to his administration policy in such building. He continues:

"We have already mentioned the Great Hall with its Periodical Reading Room and there are two adjacent general reading rooms. One of these latter is for general literature and the other for reference books. In these rooms we accommodate under supervision, all our casual readers and newcomers. But regular readers are given the run of the library without organized supervision, after investigation has proved their worthiness. These can go where they please and take from the shelves whatever books they may wish to use. Before leaving the building they are expected to take all their books to the nearest attendant's desk where they may get a release slip for any they desire to carry out of the building.

"Our wide open shelf system greatly fosters reading and a wholesome attitude towards the library. It also enables us to lessen the cost of handling books and almost to eliminate supervision expense. The value of the books lost or wilfully mutilated is small in comparison to the expense in money and good will of trying to keep close track of the readers. Of course our more valuable books and those not easily replaced are kept under lock and key—not so much to protect them from our regular readers as to frustrate professional book thieves.

"In every department where our readers may go they will find a specialist ready to advise them authoritatively on whatever phase of a subject may be of interest. For this purpose we have the equivalent of a staff of university professors, scientists and technical experts. All the departmental routine is taken care of by assistants and clerks so the specialists are entirely free for advisory service and their own work. As a consequence we have no difficulty filling these special chairs with highly competent and oftentimes outstanding men to whom our superb facilities, adequate salaries and freedom of action appeal."

This sounds most interesting but we ask quite naturally how such a faculty can be paid for in a free public library:

"Our library is free and tax supported as to the commonly expected facilities and services but we secure a special income to take care of the important extras. This comes from our Library Association to which regular readers contribute voluntarily in accordance with their interest and ability. The contributions total far more than we receive from taxes and enable us to conform to the cities' policy of 'pay for service.' No one, however, is denied the fullest privileges because of lack of means.

"The collection of voluntary contributions was forced on us by the organized commercial amusement interests in order to stop what they called our tax supported, unfair competition for patrons. However, it had the reverse effect from what they intended. Our patronage increased and our association members take a proprietary interest in the library and all its property. They are willing to defend it against wastage from within and political discrimination from without, and are so numerous, influential, and keen in their support that we can now get from the city anything we may ask for within reason.

"This is a pleasant contrast to the old days when the library had difficulty in maintaining its book fund and the best salaries it could pay were all too meager. We have now reached the position where we can keep our accessions right up to the minute, and our salary scale compares favorably with that of any other line of work—public, professional, or commercial. For instance, our trustees, in fixing the Director's salary, made comparisons with the responsibilities of other executive positions as to number of employees, value of the plant, size of annual budget, educational qualifications and experience. The figure arrived at made the city politicians envious but it greatly increased the prestige of the library and its range of selection.

"Another great gain derived from our Association is in gifts. Formerly most people thought that a gift should be nothing less than the endowment for a special room or even a whole building. But now we have not only an increase in donations of great value but a constant stream of smaller gifts—old books, historical and genealogical papers, letters, works of art, items of decoration, furnishings, technical tools and equipment for our special departments. Some of these latter are purchases and some the handiwork of the skilled technicians we number among our strong adherents. Anyone who visits a certain department constantly soon comes to consider it as a sort of second home for which nothing he can give is too good. This division of the library into small, intimate departments is really the secret of our greatest success.

"But now suppose you take a look at some of the things of which we have been talking. So far you have seen only the static part of the building on the entrance side which accounts for about 25 per cent of our total volume. This part is not very different from what you have seen in other cities. But the rest of the building is dynamic and unique. Aside from the floor levels and such things as elevators, convey-

ors, and stairs, there are no fixed locations in this major portion—not even as to the walls. The walls are made of unit panels insulated against heat transmission and interlocking with window sections and with deck floors in such a way that they may be taken down and reassembled in a new location. In this way we have made an expansible building that may be enlarged peripherally (and also vertically,) by adding new layers of our 'interchangeable' general utility space whenever required. These layers are analogous to the annual rings of a tree trunk except that our rings will be spaced at intervals of about a decade.

"As all this 'interchangeable' space is divided up into small units, now patrons must be helped in finding their way around; so you will see right here near the main entrance, and also in all elevator lobbies, an automatic electric guide board. As you are particularly interested in architecture, suppose you look up that heading in the list of divisions in the column at the left and press the adjacent button. The lighted line on the block plan shows us the way through the passage directly opposite the main entrance to an elevator and the 17th deck. There we turn right, through the elevator lobby, to aisle L 12 and then left to our destination.

"The elevator lobby is a low well lighted room with upholstered furniture, a book conveyor station, attendant's desk, doors to rest rooms, and openings to the right and left hand main passages. These passages are about nine feet wide, simply paneled, and lined with paintings, etchings, and prints. At intervals there are signs at doors leading into various departments."

L 12 proves to be a short passage about seven feet wide. The walls are units of steel and glass covering recessed bulletin boards, exhibit panels, and shelving for rare books. The bulletin boards announce such lecture courses, exhibitions, and tours as might be interesting to architectural readers. The panels show sketches and photographs as examples of a coming exhibit, and behind glazed doors are rows of book treasures.

The passageway widens out into an open space about twenty-seven feet wide and fifty-four feet long with windows at the far end. Softly glowing tubes on the ceiling give out light of such quality that we cannot tell where the natural daylight ends and the made daylight begins. The floor is attractively tiled with a resilient, noise deadening material and rugs here and there give a homelike touch. The smooth, beamless, pearl grey ceiling, nearly eight feet high is acoustically treated to absorb sound. Consequently our footsteps and conversation are so muted that the readers hardly notice our entrance.

The equipment of the room seems graciously to invite one to stop and study. On a long table, that might have been taken with all its belongings from the home of a well-to-do bibliophile, there are local and foreign magazines, a few of the latest books between sculptured book ends, writing equipment, ash trays, and a flowering plant which adds just the right friendly touch. The chairs around the room are of various kinds and sizes and all are comfortable-looking. Some are plain, some deeply upholstered, while most have adjustable book rests or convenient side tables. Along the window wall there are several attractive nooks formed by book cases and equipped with lounges or groups of chairs and tables.

The lowness of the ceiling in proportion to the size of the room is hardly noticed because the overhead expanse is broken up by slender stack columns spaced about nine feet apart in both directions. Our host explains that a height of eight feet,—or eight foot multiples—from floor to floor has been adopted as the standard throughout the building instead of the formerly orthodox seven feet six inches. The extra six inches is just enough to prevent such study spaces as we are now in from seeming oppressively low. It also permits the installation of usable mezzanine stories anywhere between main structural floors.

The space we see is not defined by walls but merges gradually with the bookstack ranges which run off at right angles from all sides. Every second range is shortened by two compartments so as to form an individual study alcove. In these are collected the most used books on special subjects, while others are housed in ranges beyond.

The Director takes us to one of the window alcoves where we are introduced to an elderly gentleman, a former architect with a strong literary bent and now the specialist in charge of this department. He takes us around his division and shows us the outdoor reading terrace with shrubs and flowers, several studies for research, rooms for society meetings and a series of rooms cut right out of the stack space, and devoted to special purposes. One has files of trade catalogs, another architectural samples, and a third contains drawing tables with drafting machines and a pantograph. In still another we find young men and women who are working on building and landscape models. There is a space devoted to a large photograph collection, compactly stored in rolling cases. Alongside we find a photographer's room completely equipped with apparatus for reproducing, developing, printing, and color work.

Owing to the length of this article, it will be concluded in the next number.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

December 1, 1933

Editorial Forum

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL with this number publishes, in deep sorrow, the library profession's in memorium tribute to Richard Rogers Bowker, one of the founders of the American Library Association and of this *Journal*, who for over a half century gave far-sighted and tireless support to the development of the American library system and its establishment in full and varied effectiveness. In a life full of labor for business, politics and reform he prized most of all his contacts with the world of libraries and from the first Conference of 1876 through the last year of his life his enthusiasm and ambitions for library development were unquenchable. With the cooperation of leaders in the library field and through their contributions of articles and discussions he used the platform of the professional journal to encourage and aid the growth of libraries and library work throughout the country. Connecting the library interest with the whole area of books and publishing he built up an organization to serve books in all their fields of usefulness. This organization hopes to continue the work that he started and in the spirit in which he built.

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ELSEWHERE in this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL there are printed in full the brief addresses of Dr. Springer, Dr. Degener, and Dr. Collijn, as well as a fairly adequate account of the public discussions at the Chicago Conference of the burning question of German periodical costs. Mr. Brown's summary at the end of the discussion (page 981) expresses admirably the opinion of most American librarians who have informed themselves at all fully on this difficult and urgent topic. The greatest gain is perhaps the concession of a fixed annual subscription charge, already announced as a result of the Münster conference last summer. That a sincere effort to reduce prices is being made seems evident, and American librarians will rejoice when this effort is at least translated into actual costs. It is perfectly clear that we stand at a crisis in publishing the results of research, not alone in Germany but everywhere. Not only are American libraries protesting the excessive costs of German scientific journals: every country represented in the International Federation of Library Associations (including Germany) is making similar protests. The world cannot pay the present prices. It is gratifying to note the promised reductions. But the reductions have probably come too late. The fall in the value of the dollar since the Chicago Conference coincides with similar (if earlier) reductions of the purchasing power of the yen and of the pound. If values continue to shrink, American, British and Japanese libraries will inevitably be forced to cut down purchases of German journals and books. The high regard in which German science has been held has enabled German publishers and editors to keep up for years ambitious programs of costly publishing. Even the reputation of German science, however, cannot permit libraries to devote to it an excessive part of their reduced incomes. There is little prospect of increased library incomes adjusted to the fall in purchasing power. Readjustments will simply have to be made. It is to be hoped that they can be made by other methods than suicide caused by excessive prices.

—WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP.

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BOOKS, which are the carriers of all the accumulated heritage from generation to generation, must be preserved for civilization. Three splendid articles, presented in this number, re-emphasize this point and question, "how research, the practical life, thought exchange, script, social work, in short, anything, could continue without the support of the experience contained in literature and that incitement gained by comparisons between the old and the new in the solving of problems?" Someone has pictured man as standing isolated on a narrow strand between two great time-oceans—the ocean of Time Past and the ocean of Time to Come. When man looks futureward, he sees nothing, but when he turns backward to the other sea, he finds it is covered with ships freighted with "the gifts of the dead, to us the children of the dead," gifts which bring the story of the forgotten life of mankind, its experiences, its learning, its discoveries of beauty and joy. It is indeed an appalling thought to imagine what it would mean if there were no books, if this great ocean of Time Past rolled blankly behind us. Surely conservation remains one of the primary duties of librarians.

APPOINTMENT of Althea Warren as City Librarian of Los Angeles, California, as announced by the Board of Library Commissioners, has the unanimous approval of the Board and the staff and is a tribute not only to Miss Warren's loyal and skilled aid to her Chief, Everett Robbins Perry whose death is mourned by the entire library world, but also to her own qualities of wise leadership. Since 1926 she has carried on at the post of Assistant City Librarian in charge of branches and, under her stewardship, not only twenty branch buildings have been planned, erected and developed but the entire branch system has been coordinated and systematized. The Board have chosen wisely for the ideals and policies worked out by Mr. Perry, in his twenty-two years as Librarian, will be carried on by his successor.

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FOUR public hearings on the use of leisure time, sponsored by the National Recovery Administration's New York Committee on the use of leisure time, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman, were held during the last two weeks in November at the Bar Association Building. In announcing this series, the committee pointed out that the purpose of these hearings was "to give opportunity for the fullest possible expression of views of our citizens in regard to the local leisure resources." Many leaders in the recreational and educational fields appeared before this Board and told not only of the work now being done but also of the possibilities of expansion. The main idea was to ascertain not what people ought to do with their leisure, but what they want to do with it. Stressing of intellectual guidance of the adult population; establishment of recreational "service stations" and other new facilities for recreation; development of more parks and playgrounds and recreational facilities; and increase of library facilities were among the suggestions presented. Franklin F. Hopper, Chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library and a member of the Committee, said in part: "Many a man, displaced from his job, is seeking to find himself in a new field. Enforced leisure not infrequently affords opportunities to develop natural bents or hobbies into productive vocations. Systematic reading planned with the help of librarians can take men far on the new road. Preparation for many new jobs is proceeding with library help. . . . There is evidence that fully a quarter of the people everywhere read no books. Only a small part of that quarter are illiterate, but public libraries cannot reach many of them until more simple, easily read and understood books are written and published. . . . We sadly need books of the type of the *New Russia Primer*, simple, readable, authentic." It is to be hoped that these hearings will result in a program that is capable of being employed by every city, town and village in the United States.

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THE 40 per cent increase in the users of libraries, as stated in an editorial in the last number, should be taken to mean circulation only for it has been called to our attention that the actual increase in registered readers is apparently between 20 and 25 per cent although the public library circulation since 1929 is estimated to be 40 per cent. The National Conference on Government, held at Atlantic City last month, for which Mr. Milam's investigation of library needs was prepared, is of interest to librarians and it is to be hoped that a complete report of the various discussions may be soon available.

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Library Chat

On Reading in Bed

"There has come my way a card of the season, in the form of a book-mark, bearing the suggestive motto: 'Here I fell asleep.' The sender and I evidently have the same reading-in-bed habit. A certain lecturer who stayed under our roof when Brown University came within his itinerary, exclaimed, as soon as he entered the guest room, 'I see I shall be able to read tonight. I divide all guest rooms into two classes: those with and those without lights by the bed.' Once upon a time I decided not to run away for a holiday to a friend's house, because, never reading in bed herself, she leaves no lamp near those otherwise most hospitable, seductive pillows in her guest room. And how can there be a holiday without the perfect hour when behind closed doors, the world outside forgotten, bolstered up on downy whiteness, one opens a chosen book?

"The pleasure, however, is subject to the variation of the seasons. When the world outside is cold, with the winter stars piercing the darkness like stillettos, or with a gloomy wind stirring about in the bare, chattering branches of the trees, reading in bed, which might be at its best, is really at its worst unless you can count on some kind member of your household to come in later, turn off your heat, throw open your window, and draw the puff up over your sleepy shoulders. If you must do these things for yourself, you have to stop reading before that delicious drowsiness warns you to slip in the book-marker: 'Here I fell asleep.' To be strictly accurate, you would have to own one labelled: 'Here I shut the book before I wanted to, got up and let the cold night in, rearranged the bed-clothes, and finally settled down with the fun all evaporated.'"

——From *The Distaff*—ANNE C. E. ALLINSON.

Discussion On German Periodicals[1]

By CHARLES H. BROWN

Chairman, A.L.A. Sub-Committee on German Periodicals.

SINCE the publication of the paper by Dr. Georg Leyh in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*[2] for May 1933, events have moved rapidly to what is expected will be a final solution of the problems which have vexed libraries of many countries for the last six years. Both the Börsenverein and the German publishers have agreed to the principle of a maximum annual price announced in advance. Julius Springer, the leading German scientific publisher, announced in Chicago as a result of the conferences reported below, an average reduction of 30 per cent in the prices of the more expensive periodicals for 1934. The Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft has announced similar reductions. It is expected that other publishers will make announcements shortly.

The events leading up to this result may be of interest. On June 19 the Medical Library Association adopted definite resolutions requesting that all periodicals announce their annual subscription prices in advance, and also urging a substantial reduction in the prices of the more expensive periodicals. It was very obvious in the early summer that American libraries either could not or would not continue to pay the prevalent high prices. Both the American Library Association and the Medical Library Association decided to divide the United States into nine districts or zones, in order to insure that one copy of each of the expensive periodicals would be found in one library in each zone.

The committees of the two Associations, acting in harmony, proposed to ask the support of the various scientific organizations, both in the United States and abroad, and to request the formation of special committees on periodicals by library associations of other countries.

On August 3, at a conference at Münster of four organizations representing authors, publishers and librarians, the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler announced that in the future it would expect all its members to state the subscription prices in advance for all periodicals; furthermore, that it would expect a reduction of at least 20 per cent in the content and price of the inflated (aufgeblähte) periodicals. This agreement met warm appreciation among librarians, pending definite announcements of prices. The first list received was that of the Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft. The list showed an average reduction of over 30 per cent, with a reduction as high as 50 per cent in several cases. However, the list from the firm of Julius Springer, received in September, showed no comparable reduction. The average reduction was only 9 per cent. Some of the expensive periodicals were not reduced at all; indeed, a few showed slight increases.

Immediate protests were made, not only to Julius Springer but to the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, and to interested individuals in Germany. The defense was made that the Münster agreement applied only to inflated periodicals and that the periodicals mentioned were not inflated. Possibly as a result of the protest, the Börsenverein decided to send two representatives to the meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago. The representatives selected were Dr. H. Degener, founder and director of the Verlag Chemie and Dr. Ferdinand Springer of the firm of Julius Springer.

In the meantime the attention of the German Imperial Minister of the Interior was called to the long-standing complaints. A conference called under the chairmanship of the ministerial director, Dr. Buttmann, included representatives of the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft and the Börsenverein. It was stated that "the Imperial Minister expects that the economic understanding and national sense of duty of authors and publishers will prompt them to the strenuous execution and, when required, the necessary extension of the Münster agreement and preliminary measures, and is ready with the other official departments concerned to share, through united action, in averting the dangers threatening German science and economy." (Translation) This announcement was made on September 20.

During the A.L.A. meetings in Chicago two sessions were assigned to the discussion of the question of German periodicals, in order to permit an interchange of opinions between librarians and representatives of the Börsenverein. Fortunately, several of the delegates from European libraries were able to take part in these

1 Two closed sessions were held at Chicago; first Session Sunday afternoon, October 15, second session, Wednesday evening, October 18.

2 Abstracted, with comments, in LIB. JOUR., June 15, 1933. 58:525-28.

discussions. The representatives of the Börsenverein first proposed a year's armistice, in order to permit further adjustments. It was apparent that this proposal was not acceptable to the librarians present.

After the first session discussions between Dr. Springer, Dr. Degener and Mrs. Cunningham, chairman of the committee of the Medical Library Association, resulted in an agreement by Dr. Springer to make average reductions of 30 per cent in the 1934 prices of his 26 most expensive periodicals. The reduction would vary with each periodical, reaching as high as 40 per cent in the case of the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin* and *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie*, but the average would be 30 per cent.

The present fortunate outcome to the negotiations is due, in the opinion of the chairman of the A.L.A. sub-committee, to the activities and counsels of Dr. Friedrich Oldenbourg of the Börsenverein, Dr. Georg Leyh of the University of Tübingen, and Dr. Adolf Jürgens of the Notgemeinschaft, whose interventions at critical moments prevented an absolute deadlock. The presence of Dr. H. Degener and Dr. Hugo Krüss at the meeting in Chicago was also of decided assistance.

So many important facts were brought out during the discussion that it seems desirable to publish an abstract of the minutes. The addresses of Dr. H. Degener at the first session and Dr. Isak Collijn, at the second, as well as the final statement of Dr. Springer in regard to the prices for next year are printed in full.

Address Of DR. H. DEGENER

Representative of the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, founder and director of Verlag Chemie, compiler and publisher of Wer ist's.

LADIES and Gentlemen: The delegates of the head-organization of the German publishing and book-trade, the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, Dr. Springer and I, are very thankful for giving them the chance to discuss the prices of German scientific publications, especially periodicals.

While Dr. Springer represents the private publishers, I myself as President of the Verlag Chemie and member of the publication-committee of the Verlag des Vereins Deutschen Ingenieure am chiefly the trustee of the publications of a large number of learned societies, as for instance, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bunsen-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Pharmazeutische Geselschaft, and so on. Of the about 60,000 members of these societies more than a thousand are leading scientists, chemists, engineers, librarians, etc., in the United States.

Common to us all here in the States and over in Germany is the present lack of funds, reduction or loss of endowments, reduction of income of our students and professors, the decrease of the purchasing-power of all incomes, the effect of the depreciation of the dollar, and especially to us in Germany the big increase of the cost of production since the inflation of 1920 to 1923, at the end of which we in Germany had to pay the astonishing figure of 4,200 million marks for one single dollar. No wonder that we had at that time the greatest difficulty to continue our subscriptions to all the valuable American publications, which we did not want to miss, as we were anxious to maintain the connections with your scientists over here, beyond all political and economical barriers.

After some years of apparently returning prosperity in 1927 to 1930, the big economical depression seized the whole world. India, Russia, China, Japan, i. e., about one-third of the world, dropped off to a large extent as buyers of German books and periodicals. Other countries followed to a certain degree, and our German scientists and libraries got from day to day less able to buy.

To the increased cost of publication came gradually the loss of subscribers, so that quite naturally the cost price per single copy was bound to go higher. Only most drastic efforts and great sacrifices on the part of publishers and learned societies, with a small decrease in the literary output of research work could stop a further increase about two years ago.

I can refer to my report to the German Chemical Society and the Pharmaceutical Society in reply to a letter of the American Council on Education, in which I could prove that the selling-prices have rather decreased a little since 1930 to 1931, with the exception of a few special cases. I have tried to explain in this report why German publications must demand the prices they do. I have been able to point out some of the more important remedies for recovery from what one may call a most dangerous illness.

These remedies are partly identical with those recommended by you and are included in the resolution passed by the Börsenverein, the Verband der Deutschen Hochschulen, the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare and the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wissenschaftlicher Verleger at Münster, which you all know.

Of course, we must by all means avoid anything bound to make the situation still more difficult, such as cancellation of subscriptions.

There is no chance for the present time to reduce in Germany the cost price, as far as it depends on wages, taxes, printers-tariffs, cost of paper, etc. But we publishers can now on the basis of the Münster resolution force our editors in spite of all contracts, to be much more critical in accepting papers for publication and reducing them down to a reasonable length. We shall by and by alter the method of payment of honoraria; we shall no longer accept dissertations except in special cases. It may be that the whole method of printing dissertations will be altered by law. Our government is now taking great interest in the development and reorganization of the whole publishing and bookselling business. We shall restrict the number of costly illustrations as far as the subject may allow it. But of course, we cannot reduce the quality of our publications itself.

We shall limit the number of volumes or parts published and their total selling price per year and earnestly try to keep below the top-limits announced in future at the beginning of each year. But, of course, we as publishers must serve the progress of research as hitherto.

We hope to come to an arrangement, which will make it impossible that an author publishes a paper on a certain subject in more than one periodical. And we feel pretty sure that there will be hardly any chance for the starting of new periodicals. We shall try, and hope to find, the assistance of all editors and librarians, to have special lectures arranged for teaching young authors how to write a paper.

From all I have mentioned you will see, I hope, that we have not been idle in Germany trying to find out what authors, editors and publishers could do to better the present state. But as nobody can tell how things will develop and how the reforms decided upon will work out, we must be given some time and a fair chance. A year hence we all shall know better.

Should the number of subscribers be reduced beyond the limits caused by mere economical distress, all efforts to reduce prices will be in vain, because it would mean ruin to the most valuable periodicals, if their prices be fixed without due regard to their costs, which are bound to be the higher per copy as the number of subscribers decreases. And not only private publishers and their publications, editors and authors, will be the sufferers, but also the learned societies and their members and all the students and scholars in the whole world.

The cause of the German editors and publishers is the cause of us all, no matter in which country we live and work for the progress of mankind.

Dr. Springer and I have come over here to find out together with you the right ways and means to prevent the restriction of the interchange of scientific thought between various nations. Let us hope that our united efforts will overcome in a friendly way all difficulties to the interchange of conclusions of scientific research.

Address Of DR. ISAK COLLIJN

Director, Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden; president, Association of Swedish Librarians; and honorary president, International Federation of Library Associations.

I HAVE been asked by the president, Mr. Brown, to say some words here this evening to clarify and make more precise the position also of the European librarians as to the prices of certain German periodicals. This is no agreeable task for an old friend of Germany and German science, whose own country owes so much to this German science and to German culture in general.

I think, however, that it is my duty to speak upon this matter, and I also think that I am sufficiently competent to do this. First, I know very well the opinion in Europe as to this question. I am in close connection with most of the European libraries and librarians through my many travels from the one side to the other of that continent, and through my international relations, not only with the Federation of Library Associations but also with other international bodies as in Paris and Geneva. Secondly, I am not a stranger to the publishing business. As a member of the board of one of our greatest printing and editorial houses in Sweden I have often had occasion to deal with calculating and fixing book and periodical prices.

For these two reasons I find that I, without

hesitation, can second my American colleagues in this matter. I will go so far as to say that the prices of Mr. Springer are found by us European librarians *exorbitant*. The prevailing disorder in our current library budgets is chiefly due to this circumstance.

On the list of periodicals given to us last Sunday, Mr. Springer could only point out two periodicals whose prices had been considerably reduced. But at what enormous prices had these not been before quoted? There are other reductions, but chiefly of minor importance—ridiculous sums of, for instance, four marks! On the other hand there are reviews, whose prices have been increased as M. Bultingaire pointed out at our first meeting.

Well, we have been protesting in Europe during six years against the prices of Mr. Springer, but without any result. The protest of the International Federation at the meeting at Berne last year was given no consideration whatever. It is only now, after the German revolution and after the Börsenverein has turned over to the national party, that some concessions have been made. Our American colleagues have already declared that they find the Münster agreement insufficient. That is also the opinion of the European librarians. Of how far Mr. Springer can go in reducing his prices, he must himself be the judge, but I would give him the counsel to do all he can, in order to keep his subscribers, to renounce his own suggestion or idea of a year of armistice. The library crisis is now in its most acute financial form, and definite decisions are needed immediately.

I don't know if President Bishop will propose to the International Federation to renew the protest of Berne, but if he will do so, I shall propose to send the protest not to the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, nor to the Verein Deutscher Wissenschaftlicher Verleger, but directly to the Ministry of Propaganda, which as I know is very interested in this question.

May I add one thing? There is one point, upon which we European librarians cannot agree with our American colleagues, and that is the question of honoraria. Our principle is that the scientific worker is also worth his reward, even if he is not paid higher than fifty marks pro sheet, which seems to be the rule of the Springer firm. I think also, that it would not be possible for an editor in Europe to receive contributions to scientific periodicals, if he does not pay for them. This is the only point in which our opinions differ.

Statement Of DR. FERDINAND SPRINGER

In Regard to Reduction in Price of Publications of Julius Springer.

1. Prices on the advance list issued for 1934 will hold, but in addition to the reductions on this list there will be an increase to a 30 per cent reduction average based on 1932 prices for the journals mentioned on list appended. No journal on this list will be reduced less than 25 per cent. In the case of the Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Exper. Med. and the Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Neurologie u. Psychiatrie, there will be a 40 per cent reduction on 1932 prices.

2. It is understood that Springer will do his best to reduce the prices of his journals now costing more than 60 marks a year, to an even greater extent during the year 1934.

3. It is realized that the Münster agreement is a point of departure and not the final stage in the deflation of German periodicals. An attempt will be made to encourage as far as is still necessary careful editorial selection of papers and illustrations. All Festschrifts and Ergänzungsbände will be eliminated.

ABSTRACT OF MINUTES

First Session, October 15

AT THE request of the chairman, Mr. Gerould of Princeton University read a translation of a statement published in various German newspapers expressing the interest of the German government in the question of the high prices of German periodicals, and the "threatened boycott." The chairman presented letters and telegrams from many university librarians stating that they would be compelled to cancel all, or almost all, of their German periodicals if relief could not be found.

Mrs. E. R. Cunningham, Chairman of the Committee of the Medical Library Association, explained the position of the medical libraries, stating that the work of the committees has been formally endorsed by the following societies which have urged that the Medical Library Association and the American Library Association do everything possible to bring about price adjustments before wide-spread cancellation was made necessary:

American Association of Anatomists
American Association for Cancer Research

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists
American College of Physicians
American College of Clinical Pathologists
American Society for the Control of Cancer
Association of American Physicians
Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

The medical librarians do not regard the proposed 20 per cent reduction as adequate in the case of journals costing over $40 a year. The consensus of opinion of the medical librarians, as reported by Mrs. Cunningham, "indicates that a reduction of 20 per cent on journals costing $40 or less, 33⅓ per cent on journals costing between $40 and $70, and 50 per cent on journals costing $70 or more, would be considered a fair adjustment."

Dr. Degener was next introduced as a delegate of the Börsenverein. His address is given in full preceding these minutes.

The chairman then introduced Dr. Springer, commenting on the courteous manner in which he had conducted the negotiations with the A.L.A. committee. Dr. Springer stated that he was quite prepared to answer any questions, but would like first to make some general remarks.

Dr. Springer: There are, as I hear, rumors going around that my firm is using American capital, and that you would, therefore, be doing an injury to your own country if you decided to cancel subscriptions. There is no foreign capital at all employed in my firm, and I assure you that you are quite free to come to any justified decision, in so far as this question is concerned. (Laughter)

I am speaking first as a delegate of the Börsenverein, and then I shall answer questions as to my own firms.

No German publisher can deny that there are grievances. If we are to blame it is because we have thought more of the rights of the authors than of the subscribers. In times of prosperity this view was possible. It is now the time to regard the subscribers entirely, but it is not easy nor possible to do it in a fast tempo. The Münster agreement was meant as a first step. It says, first, that every scientific periodical published in Germany shall have a maximum cost per year. It is not said that every journal shall have a fixed price per year, but that it shall not surmount a certain sum. That has not been possible before, and must be considered a great step forward.

Second, all journals considered inflated in price and inflated in bulk, which is nearly always the same thing, shall be reduced at least 20 per cent. That does not mean that every journal, even every expensive journal, should be cut down, but every publisher shall have to decide by considering every journal which he publishes, whether it should be cut down. That is what we publishers are prepared to do in absolute fairness. We must take it step by step.

We want you to give us reasonable time; to be content, or almost content with the reductions fixed already, to have a sort of armistice until October 1934 when we can come to a definite peace, which I think will be everlasting.

I do not think it is the right way to secure lower prices to cancel subscriptions. We can't expect you to spend money you do not have, but you should not cancel out of unfriendly feeling.

I can't quite agree with Mrs. Cunningham in one point, that since 1930 there has been no attempt by German publishers to lower prices. I can give you some figures. One of the journals there is most objection to is Virchow's Archiv.

In 1930 5 volumes were published at 539 marks
In 1932 the price was reduced to 530 marks
In 1934 the price will be 350 marks

Likewise Roux' Archiv:

In 1929 cost 781 marks.
In 1932 304 marks.
In 1934 it will be almost impossible to reduce any further.

As to the five journals mentioned by Mr. Brown, I have after receipt of his letter talked with my editors and am glad to say that three of the five can be lowered about one-half a volume more than promised.

Chairman: May I ask which are the three journals?

Dr. Springer: The three are *Archiv für Gynäkologie*, *Archiv für klinische Chirurgie*, and *Zeitschrift für klinische Medizin*.

As a representative of the Börsenverein I should like to say that the publishers will make sure that no firm will try to evade these steps which must be taken.

The only thing which can really prevent the lowering of prices would be cancellations in great quantity. Let me close my general remarks with a most striking sentiment I found in your official program, the topic of your Saturday session: "the responsibility of writers, publishers and librarians in promoting international understanding."

Chairman: I understand that the prices for next year are not fixed prices. The maximum price is stated, but the actual price may be much lower?

Dr. Springer: That is correct.

Chairman: You ask for an armistice for one year. At the end of that time you will make further reductions with the Münster resolutions as the starting point?

Dr. Springer: That's it. I think it is very hard lines on me that I am the publisher of almost 90 per cent of the German periodicals and that you librarians see on almost every expensive periodical the name of one of my firms. What you do not see is that my firm publishes a very much greater number of cheap ones and cheap textbooks. I do not know how to get out of it without stopping publishing.

Mr. Gerould: I take exception to the word boycott which was used by the newspaper quoted earlier. We are attempting to get a fair discussion of the situation. No one can be more appreciative than I of the immense debt we owe to German science and the admiration I feel for the work that is being done there. We have perceived with regret that there has been a lowering of the standards under which some publications are conducted. We would be very grateful to Dr. Springer if he would tell us what his arrangements with his editors and their arrangements with the authors are.

Dr. Springer: Arrangements must be made with each editor separately because conditions for each journal are very different. We lay down rules for the acceptance of any paper in any journal. In one of the last numbers of *Nature* you find these rules for some of my journals mentioned. The rules have not always been kept because the editors were afraid of new journals being founded to replace the others. There is no possibility now of new journals being founded. It would be impossible on account of economic reasons and it would now be impossible for ethical reasons. I think the position of the editors has been much strengthened in the last months and we will do all possible to keep them on a firm basis.

Mr. Gerould: It has been said that the salaries of the editors are fixed by the amount of material which they publish and that the compensation of the authors is likewise dependent on the number of pages.

Dr. Springer: That is true, but I do not think there is another way of mirroring the work of the editor than by the bulk of the matter he accepts. As to the editors who are paid by the sheet, I do not think that scarcely any of the editors would take more papers than they would otherwise. As for paying the author according to the length of his paper, I think this is to be objected to. We have started to cut down the honorarium to a maximum of 1½ sheets even for papers which are 3 to 5 sheets long. I am sure there can't be any future grievance in this respect.

M. Bultingaire: How can such a journal as *Pflüger's Archiv* be said to be reduced when it cost RM160 in 1932 and will cost RM200 in 1934?

Dr. Springer: I must decide each case after my best belief. *Pflüger's Archiv* cannot be called inflated. It is one of the best edited journals in the world.

Dr. Raney: I should like to comment first on the difference between the German and the American practice in giving compensation to author and editor. Secondly, what per cent of difference would it make if the 25 per cent discount were not offered to the trade?

Dr. Degener: We have been cutting down this discount to the trade and at present it is hardly possible for us to reduce the discount further.

Mrs. Cunningham: May I inquire about the honoraria?

Dr. Springer: Many editors consider that no honorarium should be paid, but all agree that this is no time to abolish absolutely honoraria because of the bad financial condition of the young experimental workers. It might be altered later by degrees.

Chairman: Why is *Beilstein* so expensive?

Dr. Springer: This Handbuch is edited by the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft. I have to pay 400,000 marks a year for the manuscript which is prepared by a great staff of chemists. That means RM200,000 for each of the two yearly volumes for manuscript only, not counting printing, binding, etc.

Dr. Raney: What discount on *Zeitschrift für Physik* is offered to members of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesselschaft?

Dr. Springer: 40 per cent. This is possible because there is a very great number of members. The same is true of *Chemisches Zentralblatt* (Verlag Chemie). The *Zeitschrift* was founded by Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft and it was put in the contract that the members must receive a very big discount after they reach a certain number.

Dr. Wilde: Why not accept advertisements for the journals?

Dr. Springer: You can't get advertisements for journals with a circulation of 300 copies.

Chairman: What effect would an increase in the number of subscribers have on prices?

Dr. Springer: People ask, "Why not put the price lower and wait for an increase in subscribers?" This is not regulated by supply and demand. You can't get more subscribers on certain very specialized journals simply by lowering prices. All are calculated so that the price is regulated by the cost of production.

Dr. Bishop: I should like to change the course of this discussion to take up another very important phase: the inability to pay the price. We stand at a very serious crisis in the history of research. The law of diminishing returns appears to begin to operate. We are struggling to keep up publications not in a single country but in the world at large. American library budgets have been cut. If all American subscriptions to these periodicals were cut off, they would go out of existence. We don't want to say that, but we are faced with a plethora of material and an inability to buy it. . . .

We have no feelings of hostility, no feeling of criticism. This is no boycott. We are all grateful for the portion of the Münster agreement which refers to a maximum price. We would not have you, Dr. Springer, and Dr. Degener, think that the protests are based on anything but our own financial need.

Dr. Kuhlman: Many libraries have already been obliged to cancel their subscriptions. A few libraries are, with severe struggles, trying to maintain them. Most of our libraries are delaying renewals until more definite information is received as to price reductions. Millions have lost all their savings through the speculative age we went through from 1919 to 1929. I believe the high priced medical and biological publications which concern us today are products of this age of speculation. 31 of the 78 periodicals under dispute came into existence since 1918. Dr. Springer's proposed price reductions are utterly inadequate.

Conferences with medical scientific men indicate that there are three measures by which the cost of these medical and scientific journals may be cut:

1. By cutting the volume of the material in the bloated journals by over 50 per cent by
   a. Eliminating poor thesis material
   b. Condensing the historical and philosophical introductions to the articles
   c. Setting high editorial standards as to articles that will be accepted.
2. By eliminating or reducing payments to contributors and editors.
3. By reducing the number of plates and tables or requiring the author to pay for those which the editor deems unnecessary, as is the practice with American scientific periodicals.

Dr. Kuhlman gave a number of statistics to support his statements.

Dr. Wilde: I represent Canadian libraries, as a result of a meeting in Toronto two weeks ago which was attended by the four principal medical libraries. It will be impossible for us to continue subscriptions to a large number of German periodicals at the present high prices.

Mr. Gerould: Regarding a year's delay: it would be very gratifying to us if we were able to do that, but we must meet the situation *now*. When we place our subscriptions within a month, we incur an obligation. We want to keep these journals running. Last year at Princeton 40 per cent of our funds for books and binding was spent in marks. We can't go on in that way.

Dr. Krüss: I was present at the meeting in the Ministery of the Interior when this matter was discussed; in fact, it has been my suggestion to publish the statement which has just been read concerning that meeting.

The Münster agreement is regarded by the Government as only the first step. Its performance will not be left only to the association

which met at Münster. The Government will retain its active interest in watching the operation of this agreement.

We in Germany have always counted the scientific bookseller and publisher among the fundamental institutions on which German science is based and I want to say how much German science recognizes what our publishing houses have contributed in cooperating with the research work in Germany.

It is perfectly clear that times are changing and unfortunately times change quicker than we do ourselves. We act perhaps too much as if the publishing activities in Germany and probably in other countries could go on the same forever. New methods must be applied to meeet the urgent demands of a critical situation, though with careful regard for the essential necessities of research and scientific progress.

The activity of the house of Springer, if projected on present conditions, we may regard as some sort of very fine luxury which nobody would miss if he could avoid it; but there are times when luxury even of this kind cannot be afforded any more. I am, therefore, very much afraid that neither we in Germany nor you will be able in the future to contribute to the activities of this firm to such a degree as it has been possible in the past.

I think Dr. Springer sees the situation about as I have tried to explain it. I trust in Dr. Springer, not only because he is a gentleman, but because he is a very successful business man. If you, Mrs. Cunningham, accept 20 per cent reduction for most of the periodicals in question, let us limit further discussion to what is left and ask Dr. Springer whether for the rest of the periodicals he would be able to take just one more step. I do not want to interfere, but we should now go on in a way that leads to something real, to satisfy you and to keep me from leaving the country feeling that we have not arrived at an agreement which would enable us to say that we have done our best.

Dr. Kuhlman: Illustrations in American journals are paid for by the author unless the publishing firm is subsidized. In Germany they are not. Would it not be possible for some society or group to take care of part of this expense?

Dr. Springer: It cannot be done at present. Our laboratories do not now have funds for such expenses.

You over-rate the power of the publisher. He must, above all, preserve science. You have to hold a German journal open to have first-rate papers sent to it. What you can justly ask is that no paper should be accepted which was not first-rate, and secondarily, that every luxury be avoided. If a journal is to publish the results of research you can't as a publisher say, "I shall only publish three hundred pages next year."

Mrs. Cunningham: What proportion of your journals are taken in America?

Dr. Springer: About 20 per cent.

Chairman: I have confirmed this percentage from other sources.

Mr. van Patten: The medical library which I represent is definitely committed to continuing its subscriptions, no matter what they cost. Personally, I have never been convinced that our grievance is a real one in regard to the excessive cost. There is no consensus of opinion that there is excessive bulk. I also dissent to the objection to theses.

Chairman: Mrs. Cunningham, must your reductions be met at once, or in the course of time?

Mrs. Cunningham: Our group has outlined the schedule of reductions. They cannot carry present prices any longer. It is only fair to Dr. Springer to say that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to persuade these libraries to wait another full year. This is a crisis; it requires emergency measures. We request immediate action.

Dr. Springer: If it is impossible to wait for a year, could you wait for a half year? I think that in the course of the next half year, we could see how far it is possible for us to cut down. I cannot see it today. It is possible, but I do not know.

Mrs. Cunningham: The three months between now and January first might be used.

The meeting adjourned, to meet Wednesday evening at 10 P.M.

Second Session, October 18

At the request of the chairman, Dr. Bishop presented Dr. Isak G. A. Collijn, Director, Royal Library, Stockholm, whose address is given preceding these minutes.

Dr. Bishop then presented Dr. Léon Bultingaire, Librarian of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, who stated that most of his French colleagues were pleased to know that they occasionally would receive remuneration for their articles published in German scientific journals; that no such remuneration was received for articles published in France; and that he himself in the whole course of his 25 years of publishing articles in scientific journals had not received honoraria amounting to as much as $100. He did not feel, however, that this matter should enter into the deliberations, as it was purely a domestic matter for German publishers to settle with their contributors and editors.

M. Bultingaire emphasized the fact that the present high prices of German periodicals are a distinct detriment to the advance of scientific knowledge, as they limit the distribution of these journals to a correspondingly small circle of scientists.

The chairman stated that there was no consensus of opinion of American librarians in regard to the honoraria paid by German publishers. He pointed out that the American Library Association was in no way responsible for the opinions expressed by individuals at the various meetings.

The chairman announced that during the last three days, Mrs. Cunningham principally, and the chairman to some extent, had been meeting with Dr. Springer, who amended his original prices, as indicated on the revised lists now available. The actual reduction will vary. In one case it may be 40 per cent, and in another case 20 per cent; but the reduction will average 30 per cent. This is a further reduction on these periodicals of somewhat more than 10 per cent. In regard to numbers published before July 1, 1933, Dr. Springer has made the following offer:

> "I promise that from the first of November 1933 to the 31st of December 1934, I will offer to every book dealer who can prove that he is ordering a periodical volume which appeared before the first of July 1933 for a member of the American Library Association or of the Medical Library Association, a discount of 50 per cent, so that the library in question can realize a substantially cheaper purchase."

It should be noted that this discount is granted to book dealers on library orders. Librarians cannot

claim the full 50 per cent. The dealer will receive the full 50 per cent and it will be necessary for the library to allow for the dealer's commission.

Dr. Esdaile: There is one point which I should like to know about. I have a copy of Dr. Springer's letter and I see in the underlined portion on the second page that Dr. Springer promises to give a discount to American libraries. Would it not be reasonable that he should extend this discount to members of constituent societies of the International Federation?

Dr. Springer: I shall be very willing to do so if you will apply to your dealer.

In response to a question, Dr. Springer stated that he expected to send the annual list of reductions of the 26 most expensive periodicals for 1934 by the end of the year.

Chairman: The A.L.A. Sub-committee on German Periodicals desires to emphasize that in its opinion the chief significance of this outcome is not in the reduction of prices for next year; it is rather in the assurance that German publishers are adopting a new policy, that in the future serious attempts will be made to lower prices further. It is hoped that decreased prices will eventually be followed by considerable increase in the number of subscriptions. The chairman of the A.L.A. committee has been assured that the inflation of German periodicals during the last ten years would now cease and that deflation will be the accepted policy. There seems a probability that the number of periodicals will be decreased. Certainly, there is no probability of any further increase in number or size. The policy of the last ten years has been finally definitely reversed. This reversal will, naturally, not be easy for the publishers. Their difficulties should have the sympathetic understanding of librarians.

One word more. The American Library Association believes in the sincerity and good faith of Dr. Springer. We believe him when he says that these reductions are the beginning and that eventually he will go further. We hope that in years to come the publishing of German scientific research will be on a basis much more profitable for all concerned.

After remarks by Dr. Kruss, Dr. Bishop and Mr. Lydenberg the meeting was adjourned.

From The Library Schools

Drexel

THE DREXEL Institute School of Library Science opened September 19 with an enrollment of twenty-seven students representing seventeen colleges and universities.

President Kolbe, Dean Howland, Dr. Law and Miss Brooks attended the Conference of the American Library Association in Chicago. The Drexel Library School alumni were honored by the presence of Dr. Kolbe at their dinner October 19 in the Hotel Stevens, Chicago.

The opening of the new building of the Franklin Institute on the Parkway, Philadelphia, offers to the students in the Library School an additional observation field in a city already rich in libraries and special collections.

Peabody

EIGHTY-ONE students enrolled in the summer session, making the second largest enrollment in the School's history. Nearly 90 per cent of these students were in positions as teacher-librarians or school librarians and the remaining number represented students from the regular session. The fall quarter enrollment was twenty-three, including two students from northern states, one from Wisconsin and one from Nebraska.

Miss Ruby Ethel Cundiff has been added to the faculty to teach courses in administration and history of books and libraries. An appropriation of $20,000 was made by the General Education Board to the Library School during the spring.

North Carolina

THE SCHOOL of Library Science of the University of North Carolina opened for its third year, September 22, with a class of seventeen full-time students and two part-time students who will finish the work for their library science degree this year. These nineteen students represent six states, nine coming from North Carolina, three from South Carolina, two each from Georgia and Louisiana, and one each from Alabama, Florida and Iowa. Three of these students are senior library science majors from the former Department of Library Science at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Under a special arrangement for this year only, these students will take their senior year's work in library science in the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina and will receive the degree of A.B. in Education and a certificate in library science.

Eighteen students, two men and sixteen women, were granted the degree of A.B. in L.S. at the Commencement exercises on June 6, 1933. The graduation of this second class brings the total number of graduates of the School to forty-seven. Of these forty-seven, twenty-three are engaged in library work, nine in university libraries, six in college, six in school, and two in public. Five other alumni are engaged in work outside the library field, two are married and sixteen are unemployed. During the Summer Session of 1933, the Department of Library Science offered courses especially for the librarians of school and small public libraries.

Chicago Conference

Pioneer-Reunion Dinner at Chicago

ABOUT one hundred A.L.A. members were present at the "Pioneer-Reunion dinner" at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, October 15, the Sunday preceding the opening of the A.L.A. Conference, of whom twenty-one attended the World's Fair Conference of 1893.

This "Forty-Years-After" event was arranged by Mrs. Henry James Carr who had successfully handled reunion diners at several previous conferences. A list of those present would have sounded like a "Who's Who" of the library profession, including more than a score of past presidents of the A.L.A. and the president-elect. Mrs. Melvil Dewey, widow of the founder of the Association who was president in 1893, was present, as was Dr. Frank P. Hill, who was secretary at the time, and later a president. A huge birthday cake was a decorative feature of the speaker's table.

"Half A century Of Progress" In The Library World. Dr. Richardson, Dr. Hill And Mrs. Carr Attending Their Fiftieth Conference At Chicago

In her introductory remarks Mrs. Carr called attention to the fact that the attendance at the A.L.A. Conference in 1893 was only 313, but of that number twenty-two had been A.L.A. presidents, and another was the president-elect. (The Conference attendance this year was 2,969.)

The Conference program for 1893 was twelve pages, postal card size. In 1933 it required fifty-six large pages to list the numerous conference activities.

The golden ribbon badge for being present at their twenty-fifth conference was awarded by Mrs. Carr to Mrs. George B. Utley, Chicago; Miss Jane Hubbell, Rockford, Ill.; Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Manchester, N. H.; Alfred Hafner, New York; Peter Walter, Chicago; and Carl Milam, Chicago, upon their solemn promise to continue attending Association meetings. Mrs. Carr congratulated the "class" and said it was no small matter to be attending its twenty-fifth conference, as, previous to this year's class, the "Honor roll of attendance" shown only thirty listed as having attended twenty-five, or more conferences.

Seated at the head table were: Dr. Richardson, Dr. Hill, Miss Eastman, Miss Rathbone, (four of the five living 1893ers who have served as presidents of the A.L.A.), Miss Countryman, president elect; Mrs. Dewey, whose husband was president in 1893; Mr. Faxon, who has been a secretary of the A.L.A.; Miss Ahern, the well-known editor of *Libraries;* Mr. C. M. Hanson, who has served upon many important committees; Mrs. Carr, whose husband was treasurer

in 1893 and, later, a president of the Association; President and Mrs. Lydenberg, and Mrs. Richardson. Mr. Harden, and his niece, of Savannah, Ga., were expected, but did not arrive. Mr. Harden joined the A.L.A. in 1876, and attended his first conference in 1877. Other '93ers present were: Edna D. Bullock, Hester Coddington, Mrs. Emma Neisser Delfino, Mary A. Eddy, Caroline L. Elliott, Marilla W. Freeman, Ellen Gale, Clara S. Hawes, R. H. Johnston, Cora Belle Perrine, Dr. Emily H. Selby, and Dr. G. E. Wire. Byron A. Finney, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was obliged to cancel his acceptance and send regrets at the last minute.

Dr. Ernest Cushing Richardson, ranking president of the '93ers, was presented as chairman for the evening. He presented Dr. Hill who read regrets from many of the 1893 group, and older members of the Association; and referred to the 148 conference attendants of 1893 who have passed on. The audience stood a few minutes in silent tribute to their memory.

Dr. Richardson then called for reminiscences from: former Presidents Eastman and Rathbone; former Secretary Faxon; Miss Ahern; Mr. Hanson; Dr. Wire; Mr. Johnston; D. I. Wyer and President Lydenberg, each of whom told how near he came to being an A.L.A. 1893er which would have given the distinguished group two more A.L.A. presidents; Mr. Godard, who has attended every conference since he became a member—this being his 33rd attendance; Mr. Halsey W. Wilson; Dr. Bostwick, and others; Miss Hazeltine, who was hostess to the A.L.A. in 1898; Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland, hostess in 1899; Miss Countryman, in 1908; Dr. Keogh, host in 1931.

Dr. Richardson, Dr. Hill, and Mrs. Carr were not only celebrating their fortieth reunion, but also the fiftieth, having been present at the 1883 conference in Buffalo when Dr. Dewey first presented the idea of a library school—hence, they may be said to represent "Half a Century of Progress" in the library world.

A Round Robin expressing regret over the absence of Dr. Bowker was signed by each member present and forwarded to him.

American Library Institute

AN OPEN meeting of the Institute was held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Friday, October 20, 1933, at 2:30 P.M. The meeting was opened by the President, Theodore W. Koch, librarian of Northwestern University. The improvised platform was occupied by delegates from other countries, who were also attending the meetings of the American Library Association conference. After the President had expressed his gratification for the financial aid of the Carnegie Foundation, which made the visits of these delegates possible, the program was opened by Dr. T. P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations, Geneva, with a paper on "European and American Librarianship." The paper of Dr. Fritz Milkau on "The Librarian's Problems" was presented by title by the President. The next paper to be read was that of Dr. Isak Collijn, librarian of the Swedish Royal Library of Stockholm on the "Work and Scope of the International Library Federation." He was followed by a brief paper on Chinese Libraries by Mr. A. Kaiming Chiu, librarian of the Chinese-Japanese Library, Harvard University. The paper of Dr. Heinrich Uhlendahl, Director, Deutsche Bucherei, Leipzig, "Libraries Yesterday and Today," was also presented by title by the President. The next paper on the program, by Signor Luigi de Gregori, Director of the Biblioteca Casanatense of Rome, "A Tour of Italian Libraries," was omitted due to an untoward accident in connection with Signor de Gregori's manuscript. Although the audience was not privileged to hear this address, M. Marcel Godet, Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Berne, presented an illustrated lecture on the new buildings of the Swiss National Library of Berne. This is perhaps one of the most recent and most modernistic library buildings of importance. The paper of M. Leon Bultingaire, librarian of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, of Paris, was also omitted due to the absence of M. Bultingaire. Monsignor Eugène Tisserant, Pre-prefect of the Vatican Library, presented a brief account of "Indexing the Manuscripts in the Vatican Library." Arundell Esdaile, Esq., Secretary of the British Museum and Editor of the *Library Association Record*, outlined "The New Catalogue of Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum." Dr. Richard Oehler, Director of Libraries, Frankfurt am Main was also absent. His paper was, therefore, presented by title by the President. The concluding paper by Professor Rinshiro Ishikawa, University of Science and Literature, Tokyo, "The Present Status of Libraries in Japan" was a supplement to the section on Japanese Libraries included in Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick's recent book, *Popular Libraries of the World*. The President announced that it would probably be possible to have the papers, both those which were read and those presented by title, printed in permanent form for the fellows of the Institute and others. The meeting then adjourned.

A dinner meeting, open only to fellows of the Institute and invited guests was held at the Chicago Woman's Club at 8:30. Fifty-three were present, including foreign delegates, and

wives of the fellows and other invited guests. Very brief addresses were made by Mr. John D. Cowley, Librarian of the Lancashire County Library, of Preston, England; Monsieur E. Wickersheimer, Administrator of the National Library of the University of Strasbourg; Mr. Ernest J. Bell, Librarian, Canterbury Public Library, Christchurch, N. Z.; Dr. H. A. L. Degener, representing the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, Berlin, Germany; and Dr. Hugo A. Krüss, Director-General, Prussian State Library, Berlin. A brief business session concluded the meeting.

At the request of the Secretary, the meeting authorized the appointment of a nominating committee to expedite the election of fellows and a member of the Executive Board, whose terms expire December 31, 1933. Dr. W. W. Bishop, Chairman, Dr. Andrew Keogh and Mr. Milton J. Ferguson were appointed by the President on this committee. On motion of Mr. James T. Gerould, a contributing membership to the American Library Association was voted out of the current fund of the Institute. Two negative votes were recorded. Mr. Thorvald Solberg urged the Institute to adopt the resolution on International copyrights submitted to the American Library Associaion by the Committee on Book Buying and the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution was adopted by the Institute. The secretary suggested the propriety of having an Institute handbook issued at once during each three-year administration of the present secretary. On motion the preparation of such a handbook was referred to the Executive Board with power.

——FRANK K. WALTER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Art Reference Round Table

THE MEETING was called to order by the chairman, Miss Dorothy Breen, St. Louis Public Library. About 150 were present. Miss Breen opened the meeting with a short introduction. Miss Mary Powell, Supervisor of Education, St. Louis City Art Museum, gave a talk on "Exhibition and the Art Library in a Changing Order." She was followed by Dudley Crafts Watson, Extension lecturer, Chicago Art Institute, who talked on "Public Library Art—Deadly or Stimulating." Miss Winifred Gregory of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee gave a short talk on cooperative cataloging. Miss Margaret Hickman, Chief of the Foreign Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, read a paper by Robert Bruce, Art and Music Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, entitled "Giving the Public What It Doesn't Want." A report from Miss Marion Comings of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library was read by Mrs. Charles Scheuber, Dallas Public Library, on the work of the committee to further the usefulness of the questionnaire sent out under the direction of Mrs. Scheuber. The purpose of the questionnaire was to determine what initiative the library should take toward the establishment of a museum. Mrs. Scheuber had copies of selected replies to this questionnaire for those who wished to use them. A discussion followed this report. A report from the H. W. Wilson Co. on the progress of the Costume Index was read. They expect to do more work on it this winter.

Miss Breen announced the officers for the coming year as follows: Chairman, Miss Louise Orwig, Art Librarian, Des Moines Public Library; Secretary, Miss Julia Sabine, First Assistant Art Department, Newark Public Library.

——AGNES SAVAGE, *Secretary.*

Executive Board

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, on October 15, took the following action:[1]

> VOTED, That the action of the Executive Board, limiting the number of years a person may serve on a major board or committee to five consecutive years, be extended to include all committees of the A.L.A.

It was suggested that wide publicity be given to this action through the *Bulletin* and perhaps through other sources.

——CARL H. MILAM.

Foreign Born Round Table

SIXTY PEOPLE representing all types of foreign work with many different races attended the Work with the Foreign Born Round Table held on Wednesday, October 18, at 8:30 P.M. with Mr. Leo R. Etzkorn of the Paterson, N. J., Public Library presiding.

It was a distinct pleasure to listen to one of the foreign delegates to the Conference, Dr. Wilhelm Münthe, director, Royal University Library, Oslo, Norway, who delivered the opening address on "Norwegian Literature." Dr. Münthe reviewed the influence of the old Norwegian sagas upon literature and the special significance for Americans of the books by many of Norway's contemporary authors; such as, Hamsun, Undset, and Bojer.

Miss Esther Johnston, librarian in charge of

1 Previous action taken June 2, 1928, see page 4 of minutes.

the Central Circulation Branch, New York Public Library introduced the question, "Is the Intellectual Minority Among Readers Being Sought and Served?," with a presentation of the problem of the intellectual minority in New York City. Miss Johnston said statistics show that for one person entering the United States three are leaving. The immigrant, at present, is the intellectual foreigner—the musician, the artist, the university professor—in contrast to the common laborer of former years. She expressed the opinion that most libraries have failed to recognize the reading demands of the intellectual foreigner and that the members of this educated and cultured group would visit the libraries of their own initiative, if the library provided the type of books which they desire.

Miss Margaret G. Hickman, principal, Foreign Department, Los Angeles Public Library, spoke briefly about the collection of books in Japanese which her library is accumulating and the unique problem which the Mexican population of Southern California is causing.

Miss Fannie Goldstein, librarian, West End Branch, Boston Public Library, gave an excellent summary of the place of the literary production of the Jew in the world of literature. Miss Goldstein recommended and reviewed a number of books in English by Jewish writers which could well be on the shelves of every library as an example of the best of contemporary Jewish literature.

Miss Ruth R. Robi, librarian, Sherman Park Branch, St. Louis Public Library, introduced the second topic for discussion on the program, "Adult Education and Racial Groups," by advising from her own experience that one of the great needs of the adult educational program with the foreign groups is the interpretation of the American life about them to the foreigner. One of the best ways of bringing this about is to place in the hands of one foreigner translations of English books into the foreign language which will teach indirectly the manners and customs of this country. One means of drawing the adult foreigner to the library is to work through the children who use the library; another, to accept every opportunity to address various foreign groups of the community.

Miss Alice V. McGrath, librarian, Foreign Department, Providence Public Library, stated that some members of the group felt that a change in the name of the A.L.A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born was advisable. Several suggestions for a new name were discussed, but since there had been very little time to consider the question the group voted to leave the matter in the hands of a committee which should recommend a new name for adoption by the A.L.A.

Greetings from the group were telegraphed to Miss Edna Phillips, chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born for the past five years.

——HARLAND A. CARPENTER, *Secretary*.

Public Documents Committee

THE PUBLIC Documents Committee held five meetings. These were devoted to an attempt to define certain unsolved public document problems: (1) incident to the "State Document Center Plan"; (2) in the field of American Municipal documents; (3) in the field of United States documents; (4) relating to bibliographical needs, and (5) in the field of American State documents.

The first meeting was devoted to a progress report on the State Document Center Plan that was initiated by the Social Science Research Council in 1930, and taken over in 1932 by the A.L.A. for further development. Originally, the Social Science Research Council had in mind the designation of one or two centers in each state that would attempt to preserve a complete file of the documents and closely related sources originating in each state. To make this fundamental principle of organizing and preserving these sources effective, a committee has now been set up in practically every state to plan and carry forward the work that is found necessary, in view of varied needs and opportunities in the different states.

A variety of concrete activities have been carried on as a result of the leadership of these committees, such as—inventories of holdings of public documents in the designated document libraries to determine and to fill gaps; checklists are being prepared of the publications issued in several states; special document assistants have been appointed in several states; document collections are being organized separately apart from other materials in at least two state university libraries; legislation to improve the distribution and exchange of documents has been enacted in some states, and publicity work has been carried on to build up an appreciation of the importance of preserving the basic documentary source material.

Attendance at this meeting and the discussion that followed it indicated clearly that the "State Document Center" movement is helping to make libraries more document conscious, and we can expect that more planning and a greater expenditure of energy and money will go into the building of collections of public documents in the future.

The year's work has demonstrated clearly that

the activities listed above need to be carried on in many states, and that besides intra-state planning, inter-state and regional planning must come, if an effective purpose is to go into the building of adequate public document collections for the future.

At the session devoted to municipal documents, the efforts of the National Committee on Municipal Reporting, that is trying to improve the content of municipal documents, were described. An illuminating paper prepared by the New York Library reference staff traced definite trends in publication in various municipalities. This was followed by a survey of bibliographical needs in dealing with municipal documents and a study of the policies of large research and municipal reference libraries in collecting and preserving municipal documents.

The discussion of United States documents was essentially of a practical character, and interest in this session was heightened by the presence of Mr. Alton P. Tisdel, Superintendent of Documents. He traced recent changes in the distribution of federal documents. His statement was supplemented by a companion paper in which the evolution, extent, and present practices of federal departments in the issue of "near print" materials were outlined. Still another paper raised questions concerning certain practices of federal departments in the arrangement and numbering of their publications which make it difficult for libraries to get command of them, both in acquisition and reference activities. These questions are to receive further attention by the Public Documents Committee.

In the session devoted to bibliographical problems, the available tools for dealing with the publications of foreign governments and their points of merit and limitations were described. A stimulating point of view was also introduced in regard to the first essentials in bibliographical work relating to international documents. Finally, the problems and possibilities of preparing a bibliography of the Mexican States and federal district were outlined.

Four papers were presented that dealt directly with American state documents. These concerned themselves with: (1) the need for a thorough study of public reporting and printing in American states as a basis for working out minimum standards of legislation and of administrative practices for both; (2) recent publication trends; (3) the need for a checklist-bibliography to supplement Bowker's *State Publications*, and (4) the Public Documents Clearing House, that is now to become a reality as a result of the grant of the Carnegie Corporation.

——A. F. KUHLMAN, *Chairman.*

Special Libraries Association

THE TWENTY-FIFTH annual convention of the Special Libraries Association opened auspiciously with its first general session on Monday afternoon, October 16 at the Congress Hotel in Chicago. Group activities and working committees had gotten under way on preceding days and those continued throughout the three-day sessions.

In the attractive Florentine Room, about 250 to 300 special librarians from all parts of the country assembled. Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the *Chicago Daily News* brought a very thought-provoking message in his address—"Our Part in the Industrial Recovery Program." He reviewed the economic problems clearly, he interpreted the policies of the Administration in regard to those problems, he compared the N.R.A. with the European Cartel System pointing out the advantages and predicted its impractical applications in some types of business, and outlined the processes for controlled inflation and predicted probable events in the solution of financial situation. Dr. Allen D. Albert followed with a descriptive talk on the Century of Progress.

The Civic-Social Group of S.L.A. held a joint meeting with the Public Documents Committee of A.L.A. on Monday in order to discuss the problem of American Municipal Documents. Mr. Clarence Ridley, Director of the International City Managers' Association, described the efforts of that organization to improve the city's annual report as to contents and form of presentation. Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian of the New York Municipal Reference Library, outlined the bibliographic needs in the field and the difficulties involved in acquisition and also explained S.L.A.'s first efforts in a check-list, "The Basic List of Current Municipal Documents" and its hopes for the future. Publication trends in municipal documents were vividly shown by means of statistics based on receipts of such publications in the New York Public Library compiled by the staff of the Economics Division.

The social event of the Convention was the Banquet on Monday evening. Twenty-three foreign representatives in this country attending the International Library Institute, were guests for the dinner. Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of America of San Francisco graced the table as toastmistress. Mr. Angus Fletcher presided for the introduction of international friends and each delegate responded in as charming a fashion.

Tuesday was devoted to the business affairs of the Association. Miss Mary Louise Alexan-

der, President, presided at these meetings which she planned. Every officer of the Association presented a summary of the activities which they had supervised and encouraged, every committee chairman divulged his accomplishments and hopes for the future, and the Local Chapters and the Groups heralded their good works during the year. Plans for the future were laid and definite projects decided upon. The business sessions ended with the election of officers. The officers for 1933-34 are: President, Mary Louise Alexander, Research-Library Dept., Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, New York, N. Y.; First Vice-President, Dorothy Bemis, Lippincott Library, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, Marion Mead, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Illinois; Treasurer, Laura A. Woodward, Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, Md.; Directors: Fred A. Robertson, Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Toronto, Canada; Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence, R. I.; Joseph Kwapil, Public Ledger & N. Y. Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alta B. Claflin, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.

On Tuesday special librarians were the guests of Time-Fortune at their attractive Building on the Century of Progress Exposition grounds that evening.

Wednesday was a crowded day of many Group meetings. The Newspaper Group had a complete program of its own with meetings every day from breakfasts to late afternoon and evening which unfortunately overlapped other Group meetings and some of the General Sessions, but their program was interesting and proved a profitable one to the members of the Group. The Museum Group was almost as busy in their field because they were so tempted by the opportunities offered them in Chicago to study museum library methods at first hand. The whole S.L.A. was entertained at tea by the Art Institute with Miss Ethelred Abbot as a gracious hostess. The Civic-Social Group, among other things, was fortunate in being the guests of Mrs. Lucile Keck, librarian of the Joint Reference Library and entertained at the International House on the campus of the University of Chicago. Professor Leonard D. White spoke on "National Leadership and Social Planning" with Mrs. Ione Ely Dority of the University of Michigan presiding. The Commercial-Technical Group, under the chairmanship of Marion Mead, had such interesting meetings that a large portion of the members attended them. On Wednesday morning Richard M. Plaister of Moody's Investors Service stirred everyone with his Executive's idea of an ideal business librarian. A business session of the Group resulted in a determination to split the large Commercial-Technical Group into two new Groups, one called Commerce Group and the other the Science-Technology Group. Carrie Maude Jones of Chicago was elected chairman of the Commerce Group, and Louise Griepenstroh of New Jersey as chairman of the Science-Technology Group. The Insurance Group under Miss Laura Woodward's direction held three meetings discussing practical matters, including a book review bulletin. The Financial Group tried to restrict their discussions to one meeting and did succeed, but it was so interesting that a luncheon meeting begun at noon stretched out until 6 o'clock. This is real praise for Miss Sue Wuchter of Chicago, their chairman.

——REBECCA B. RANKIN.

No Midwinter Meeting in 1933

THERE will be no Midwinter Meetings of the American Library Association in December this year, since the annual conference was held so late in the fall.

Regional Meeting In October, 1934

A REGIONAL meeting of the American Library Association which will also be a joint conference of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, will be held at Memphis, Tennessee, October 18, 1934.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebrated

DR. GEORGE H. LOCKE celebrated the 25th anniversary of his appointment as Chief Librarian of the Public Libraries of Toronto by being the guest of everyone who in any capacity whatsoever worked in the libraries. There were nearly three hundred present of whom all but eight had been appointed by him. Of all the twenty libraries in the system Dr. Locke had opened all but one. The meeting was held on the evening of November 13 which in the year he came was on a Friday!

Library Named For Dr. Suzzallo

THE UNIVERSITY of Washington Library has been named the Henry Suzzallo Library in honor of the late Dr. Suzzallo. The current issue of the *Washington Alumnus*, contains appreciations of Dr. Suzzallo's services, and illustrations of the building.

Current Library Literature

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

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Photograph is of the reading room.

Carter, E. J. Library building. plans, illus. *Year's Work, 1932.* 5:84-103. 1933.

Kahrli, J. O. Bern und das neue Bauen. illus. Frankfurt a. M. *Die Neue Stadt.* 6:128-137. 1932.
Includes photographs and floor plan of the Schweizerische Landesbibliothek, completed in 1931.

Leeds University Library. plan. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 3, 3:266-270. 1933.
To be erected.

Manchester Public Libraries. illus. *Lib. World.* 36:39-40. 1933.
Illustration and description of the new Central Library.

A New main library. Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati, O. *Guide Post.* 8:1-2. Oct., 1933.
Plans for a new vote on bond issue, and aid from the Government.

Det Nye bibliotek på Hammersborg. plans, illus. Tollbodgaten 27, Oslo. *Deichmanbladet.* 2:77-81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 101, 103, 105. 1933.

Theele, Joseph. Der Neubau der Landesbibliothek Fulda. plan. *Zent. f. Bib.* 50:587-589. 1933.

——*See also* SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (Cornell: note); SPECIAL LIBRARIES (Ministère).

ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, ETC.

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" .... 'librarian population' as used here means total A.L.A. membership."

Library Association. *Summary of papers and discussions at the Harrogate Conference, 18th to 21st September, 1933.* [London, 1933.] xxxvii p.
Supp. to *Lib. Assn. Record*, series 3, v. 3, no. 10, Oct., 1933. *Principal contents:* Hospital libraries, by C. E. A. Bedwell, J. P. Lamb, and Mrs. P. Richmond. Libraries for seafarers, by A. B. Hyslop, C. V. Groves, and H. E. Barker. The distribution of books through voluntary bodies, by I. B. Adams. Publicity work in rural districts, by R. Irwin. The duties and opportunities of public libraries in times of unemployment, by J. M. Mitchell and S. A. Pitt. The Library Association and its problems, by E. A. Savage. County libraries and unemployment, by C. E. James. Co-operation with public libraries, by L. J. H. Bradley and W. A. Briscoe. A forward policy for librarianship, by S. A. Firth. Library extension and its finance, by B. R. Bell. Binding, by John Warner. Economies in cataloguing methods, by J. Cranshaw. Training of school librarians, by Miss H. Smith. Fittings and furniture for county library centres, by A. H. Gillerass. The town reference library, by W. B. Coupland. Present-day work with children, by Jean Halbert.

Miers, *Sir* Henry. Reflections on the Annual Report of the Council. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 3, 3:308-315. 1933.
"This brief summary gives, I hope, some picture of the activities of our Association behind the scenes, of which not even the faintest impression can be realized by merely reading the Annual Report."

Philip, A. J. The Institute of Librarians. *Ln. and Book World.* 23:37. 1933.

——*See also* BOOK PRODUCTION (California); SPECIAL LIBRARIES (Alexander).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Francis, F. C. Historical bibliography. *Year's Work, 1932.* 5:127-164. 1933.

Vorstius, Joris. General and national bibliographies. *Year's Work, 1932.* 5:1-15. 1933.

——*See also* COLLEGE (Plum); INSTRUCTION (McCague); SCHOOL (Minnesota); SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (Bye).

BOOK INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

Ayers, E. F. Why buy books? Use your public library. 62 W. 45th St., New York. *Publishers' Weekly.* 124:437. 1933.
Ordering through the library.

Boersenverein plans wide changes. 62 W. 45th St., New York. *Publishers' Weekly.* 124:436-437. 1933.
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Doctor's thesis, University of Texas, 1930. Reprinted from various sources. L.C. card; adapted.

Fleischlak, Kurt. *Buchhändlerische Katalogtechnik mit einer Beschreibung der amtlichen Bibliographien des deutschen Buchhandels. 2. veränderte Aufl.* Leipzig: Verlag des Börsenvereins der deutschen Buchhändler, 1932. 101 p. RM.4.—.
Title and review in *Polybiblion*, May-June, 1933.

Schramm, W. L. Cost of books in Chaucer's time. bibliog. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Md. *Modern Language Notes.* 48:139-145. 1933.

Waugh, Arthur. Cheap books and cheap editions. 98-99 Fetter Lane, E.C.4, London. *Spectator.* 150:882. 1933.
Notes outstanding cheap editions published in England.

——*See also* ASSOCIATIONS (Library); BOOK SELECTION (Vanover).

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By the Assistant Curator of rare books, Huntington Library.

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Huntting, H. R. A note of library bindings. *Wilson Bull.* 8:124-125. 1933.

Kitcat, Lewis. The deterioration of leather in libraries. *Lib. World.* 36:42, 44. 1933.
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" .... a storage binding for material hitherto generally left unbound;" made by the Pacific Library Binding Company.

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BOOK SELECTION, ORDER WORK, ETC.

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Vanover, Charles. Hints from a bookseller to the buying librarian. *Catholic Lib. World.* 5:11-12. 1933.
The library and the second-hand bookseller.

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A Book Week miscellany. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 8:87-95. 1933.
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National Association of Book Publishers. *Growing up with books. Book Week, November 12-18, 1933.* [New York, 1933.] pap. 6 f. Apply.
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Of a booklover.

——Sweet-do-nothing. *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 6:34-37. 1933.
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Gardner, H. J. "Inspirational" business books no longer best sellers. port. 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. *Reading for Profit.* 1:22-24. 1933.

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——*See also* COLLEGE (Hawkins).

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Gangstad, I. M. Cataloging the high school library. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 29:196-198. 1933.
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——*See also* ASSOCIATIONS (Library); BOOK INDUSTRIES (Fleischlak); METHODS (Fischer, Short).

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——*See also* ASSOCIATION (Library).

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——*See also* BOOK WEEK (National).

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——*See also* ARCHITECTURE (New).

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Waples, Douglas. Extract from a student's exam-

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" .... the librarian must master the subject equipment required for discriminating selection of books, for the most useful cataloging and classification, for effective reference service, and other recognized types of library activity. Problem of routine, staff organization, and most administrative problems, the library shares with other organizations."

——*See also* ASSOCIATIONS (Library); LIBRARIES—FOREIGN (Verein).

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Leyh, Georg. Abkommen in der Zeitschriftenfrage. *Zent. f. Bib.* 50:625-627. 1933.

Lyle, G. R. *The selection of civil engineering journals in the college engineering library.* Master's thesis, Columbia University School of Library Service, 1932.

Title from Plum, p. 13 (see COLLEGE). *See also* Lib. Journ., 58:797, Oct. 1, 1933, for Mr. Lyle's later study of periodicals.

——*See also* BOOK PRODUCTION (California).

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Walker, V. W. The reference library: study and research department. *Lib. World.* 36:82, 84. 1933.

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——*See also* ASSOCIATIONS (Library); SPECIAL LIBRARIES (Irish).

SCHOOL LIBRARIES, WORK WITH SCHOOLS, ETC.

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Duff, J. C. Who's dead around here? *Wilson Bull.* 8:53. 1933.

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The High school library ... Washington, D. C.: U. S. Office of Education, Sept. 10, 1933. 6 f. Mimeographed.

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Library and planning center, Senior High School Owego N. Y. illus., only. 100 Liberty St., Utica, N. Y. *New York State Education.* 21:11. 1933.

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Minnesota.—Department of Education: Library Division. *School library list; supplement, 1933. Part I: Elementary and junior high school. Comp. by H. A. Wood.* St. Paul, Sept., 1933. pap. 77 p.

"To be used with School Library List, 1930." Classified; some brief annotations; trade information.

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——*See also* ASSOCIATIONS (Library); BOOK WEEK (National); CATALOGING (Gangstad); LIBRARY PLAYS (Hunt).

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND CLASSES

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In The Library World

Consultant Named For Tennessee Project

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that arrangements have been made for Miss Mary U. Rothrock, librarian of the Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn., to devote part of her time to coordinating the library activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Knoxville headquarters marks the beginning of a new service which the Lawson McGhee Library has instituted to assist the Government in executing its Tennessee Valley Project.

Last spring the directors of the Lawson McGhee Library passed a resolution offering the services of the library for the advancement of the Tennessee Valley Authority's program. It was recognized that a wealth of data exists in the various library facilities in and about Knoxville, and it was proposed that this material, as well as such facilities as the Tennessee Valley Authority may establish, be made accessible to the Tennessee Valley Authority in the promotion of its program. Meanwhile, the Tennessee Valley Authority, immediately upon its establishment, began collecting a library at its Washington headquarters. This library will shortly be moved to Knoxville. In addition to establishing a technical library and data files at the Tennessee Valley Authority's Knoxville offices, it is planned later to establish a library at the village to be erected near the Norris Dam for the use of the workers employed on that project, as well as to assist the Tennessee Valley Authority in its program for training these workers.

The present arrangements contemplate that Miss Rothrock will devote part of her time at the Tennessee Valley Authority as Consultant on library matters, without affecting in any way her work as librarian at the Lawson McGhee Library or creating any changes in the personnel at that library. Miss Rothrock has been librarian at the Lawson McGhee Library since October, 1916. After her graduation from Vanderbilt University, she spent two years at the New York State Library School, and later was head of the Circulation Department of the Cossitt Library in Memphis, Tenn. During the World War, she served as Knoxville chairman for the American Library Association War Service and as Library Publicity Director for Tennessee for the U. S. Food Administration. Miss Rothrock has been president of the Tennessee Library Association, the Southeastern Library Association, and of the East Tennessee Historical Society.

Mary U. Rothrock, Librarian Of The Lawson McGhee Library At Knoxville, Tennessee, Who Has Been Named Consultant On Library Matters To The Tennessee Valley Authority

Grant For Every Public Library

A GRANT of fifty dollars will be made by the Provincial Government of Ontario to every public library or branch public library in municipalities of fewer than 100,000 population, where a librarian or assistant is employed holding a certificate of qualification from the Ontario Library School, or its equivalent as recognized by the Minister of Education. This grant will be in addition to other grants to libraries payable under the existing regulations and has been provided through an amendment to these regulations. The first grants will be made in 1934 on the basis of annual reports for 1933.

Grant To Everett, Washington

A GRANT of $26,600 for a library building has been made to Everett, Washington, from the Public Works Administration of the N.R.A.

Service Charge On Inter-Library Loans

I HAVE noted the rulings of the University of California and the Leland Stanford University libraries in regard to service charges on inter-library loans. It may interest some of your readers to know that on the first of September, the University of Nebraska Library felt obliged to institute service charges on inter-library loans for two reasons: first, to offset the drain on a much reduced budget; and secondly, to curtail a rapidly growing tendency to ask for unnecessary loans.

The regulations listed below were drawn up and are in force.

——GILBERT H. DOANE, *Librarian.*

Service Charge on Inter-Library Loans

1. Incoming loans:
   Any member of the faculty, or graduate student, or other approved patron of the library, may request the Reference Librarian to borrow from other libraries, for his use, books or periodicals. A fee of $1.00 will be charged to cover postage, transportation, and service. Not more than three pieces may be requested on any one fee. Any service charge imposed by the lending library will be added to this fee.
2. Outgoing loans:
   In addition to the transportation a service fee will be charged all institutions which make a similar charge on outgoing loans. This fee shall be 50¢ for the first piece and 25¢ for each additional piece in the same request.
3. No service fee, in addition to the transportation will be charged to libraries in Nebraska, or individuals residing in Nebraska, or to alumni of the University of Nebraska residing in the Missouri valley.

Cooperation Efforts Of Two Libraries

IN AN attempt to make the best possible use of the money available for new books, the libraries in the different schools of the University of Denver and the Denver Public Library, with its branches, are working out a unified policy whereby the libraries of the community may, through the cooperation and coordination of resources, give the greatest library service to the community. Such cooperation is possible because of the fact that Malcolm G. Wyer is librarian of the Denver Public Library, and dean of the School of Librarianship and director of the libraries of the University of Denver. His plan is to have each library concentrate on the field of knowledge with which it is most directly concerned. For instance, the Denver Art Museum and the Denver Public Library will unite in building up a strong art library; the School of Commerce and the Bureau of Business Research of the University will gather together the material dealing with the social and economic problems of Denver and Colorado; and the College of Liberal Arts, since it is the home of the Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences, will specialize in the social sciences and international relations. These specialized libraries are to be open to anyone interested in them, whether or not he is enrolled in that particular school. If the request is made, other libraries are to be given a loan of either single books or collections.

Through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, Dean Wyer is attempting to develop this cooperation of library resources to the extent that it will take in the neighboring libraries also. He hopes for these results: (1) Preparation of union lists and bibliographies, and published descriptions of the special collections in each library; (2) A division among the libraries of fields of purchase, so that the facilities for library research will be increased; and (3) an extension of the interloan system. These bibliographies, the knowledge of what each library contains, and the concentration of resources upon some one branch of knowledge will increase both the service rendered by the libraries and the value of the money available for book purchases.

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

THE MAN OF THE RENAISSANCE. By Ralph Roeder. Viking.

Catholic Book Club

THIS OUR DAY. By James M. Gillis. *Paulist Press.*

Freethought Book Club

THE NECESSITY FOR ATHEISM. By D. M. Brooks. Freethought Press.

Junior Literary Guild

ZEKE THE RACCON (Primary Group). By Rhea Wells.
A unique pet story. Viking.

CONQUEST OF THE ATLANTIC (Intermediate Group). By Ingri and Edgar P. d'Aulaire.
Dates from the time of the earliest sailors to the latest aviators. Viking.

JANE HOPE (Older Girls). By Elizabeth Janet Gray. Viking.

GLORY OF THE SEAS (Older Boys). By Agnes Danforth Hewes.
A stirring American adventure story during the days of the Clipper ships. Knopf.

Literary Guild

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Among Librarians

Everett Robbins Perry
1876-1933

When through the Gates of Stress and Strain
Comes forth the vast Event—
The simple, sheer, sufficing, sane
Result of labour spent—
They that have wrought the end unthought
Be neither saint nor sage,
But only men who did the work
For which they drew the wage. . .

Men, like to Gods, that do the work
For which they draw the wage—
Begin, continue, close that work
For which they draw the wage!

EVERETT PERRY arrived in Los Angeles on September 7, 1911, as an applicant for the position of librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. The post had been vacant since March, when Purd Wright resigned, after eight months' service, to accept the librarianship of the Kansas City Free Public Library. During and after the A.L.A. conference, held in Pasadena in May, many candidates were under consideration. Late in August Everett Perry's name was brought before the library board in letters from Dr. Billings and others who knew him in New York; but he himself indulged in few preliminaries. He bought a one-way ticket, arranged for his young wife and baby to follow, telegraphed the date of his arrival to Henry Newmark, president of the library board, and left for Los Angeles. On September 9 he was elected librarian. Long afterwards he said that he had always meant to be head of a large city library, and that when he heard about the Los Angeles library situation he decided that he could handle it and came out to get it: it was all just as simple as that. On September 10 he came to see me, and of that first meeting a diary memorandum for the day records: "Think we shall like him and he will do well in Los Angeles. He is all business. Understands that he will have a row to hoe. Listens well; does not talk much."

Thus began the magnificent lifework of twenty-two years, brought to an untimely close on the last day of October, 1933. It is a close tragic in suddenness: the instant crumbling of an impregnable bulwark, the sudden extinction of a controlling strength and power that sent its flow into every artery of the great library system it had created, and that gave direction and force to the whole body of library endeavor in Southern California. But the structure built by that controlling power remains; its fabric complete, its organization enriched and vitalized for the future. In the inspiring annals of the building of the major library systems in our great cities—that application of genius and devotion to what Dr. Billings called the coral insects' task—there is no finer record of achievement than Everett Perry's in Los Angeles.

In September, 1911, the Los Angeles Public Library was confronted by great opportunities and great difficulties. It was entering upon the program of branch development made possible by Andrew Carnegie's recent gift of $210,000 for branch library buildings. It was under the direction of an enlightened and progressive board. Recent charter amendments had modified previous restrictions that had virtually taken administrative control of the library out of the hands of the library board and librarian. And in its convulsive past the library had been served by several librarians of high ability and ideals, whose traditions remained. These were factors of opportunity. The difficulties were more evident and inescapable. The main library was established under an ironclad lease at an exorbitant rental on the upper floors of a department store—reference room and circulation department interspersed among sections devoted to bedding, furniture and phonographs—under conditions that made effective service impossible. Of the dozen branch libraries, only two deserved the name; the others were little more than enlarged deposit stations. There were no unified organization or method, and staff *ésprit de corps* was impaired by past years of shifting and incomplete authority.

To the complex problems before him Everett Perry brought the confidence of youth and physical vigor, absolute integrity, and that combined grasp of broad fundamentals and of precise details that is the gift of the great executive. He held from the first, I think, the vision of his ultimate achievement—the establishment of a far-reaching, unified public service system, beautiful in physical investiture, rich in content, covering through carefully coordinated agencies the city's 441 square miles of territory, and offering to every citizen means to self-development, to solace and serenity. In the attainment of this purpose he instilled and sustained a spirit of cooperation among his associates and fellow-workers that brought continuing strength and impetus to the library's development. When the beautiful central building that crowned his long endeavor was dedicated, in July, 1926, he said, "We have struggled for it by day and dreamed about it at night"—and in that sentence lies the inner record of his own years of service.

The tale of those years cannot be told here. It can only be said that the Los Angeles Pub-

lic Library stands today third in the roll of American city library systems; that from its central building, the last work of Bertram Goodhue, from its forty branches, each in its own distinctive and artistic building, from its smaller branches and its network of deposit stations, it circulates a million volumes each month to 31 per cent of the city's population. It operates as an independent city department, with its own autonomy and control of its own budget, and with a carefully organized graded scheme of service for its staff of 700 persons. It has had the continuing disinterested service of a board of library commissioners that has changed little in personnel during the past decade and that through the whole period of Everett Perry's administration gave him unflagging support and encouragement.

In all the library activities of the state, and particularly in the development of trained library service in Southern California, the leadership that Everett Perry brought to Los Angeles was far-reaching. The Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library, which he organized from the former training school in 1914, released each year until its discontinuance in 1932, under the weight of the depression, a current of fresh aptitudes and energies into many library channels and strengthened professional standards throughout the field. During recent years his objective had been the continuance under university auspices of a library school in Southern California, and his efforts to ensure this were maintained to the last. He had deep interest and belief in the library's sponsorship of adult education, and was active in extending that movement through the state. Self-determination and self-sufficiency were his principles in local and regional questions, but they were based on the highest technical efficiency and the best personal fitness for the task, whatever it might be.

But no summary of man's work conveys the manner of the man. What we recall of our fellow-farers in life is their personality; the twinkle of the eye, the gesture, the habit of movement and of speech. To all who knew Everett Perry his personality will long stand undimmed in memory. Like most of us, a compound of opposites, his nature in its essence always seemed to me resistant, simple and indrawn. Strength, impassive and impenetrable, an instinctive, quiet authority, and a quizzical, courteous informality, were perhaps his most obvious characteristics. No fine man ever outgrows small-boyhood; and in him the small boy always lurked; the gleam of mischief would wake in his eyes in the most solemn and portentous conferences. He had an innate conservatism; the granite of old New England was in his foundations; imagination and the creative spirit were not in his make-up. By his own disposition, and probably also from his training under Dr. Billings, he believed in military discipline, and his rule was often obstinate and drastic; but authority seemed to him the only axis for the orderly rotation of this disorderly body of existence. He had no genius for friendship: his inner emotional life centered in his family and his library; human beings, for him, existed either to advance or impede the work of the Los Angeles Public Library; he was neither a "mixer" nor a "joiner" in community affairs, nor did he have any strong professional *ésprit de corps* as regards A.L.A. activities; like Candide, he preferred to cultivate his own garden. Yet there was always a quality of charm, a flavor of the lovable and the friendly, in his personality, and in his whole being there was no vestige of that cardinal weakness of the executive—that almost inescapable attribute of those with power over others—the snobbery of spirit that enforces and battens on humiliative distinctions between superiors and inferiors. Toward the humblest member of his staff there was always the same simple, unconscious courtesy that was offered to the highest mandarin of officialdom or the most distinguished guest. "Father" was the name by which his staff knew him, among themselves; and it conveys, half playfully, half seriously, the mixture of tyranny, unreasonableness, wisdom, and humorous tolerance that invests the traditional figure of pater-familias. And with all his conservatism—although he firmly believed that married women belonged in the home, and though Hemingway, Faulkner and Robinson Jeffers had to fight for their lives when they encountered his stern regard—he drew constantly, in his library's development, upon the best contributions of the modern spirit, and gathered about him a staff, almost wholly of women, highly equipped, advanced, alert and responsive to all the currents of modern life.

Everett Perry's life has closed too soon. His great strength and resiliency ebbed inwardly under the crushing burdens of the last two years. Enforced retrenchments, stress and strain in administrative adjustments, ominous forecasts for the library's future, a darkened horizon over all the nation, weighted him with anxieties and forebodings, and to these were added personal losses that struck down his assurance of security in later years. As with so many of our leaders in public affairs, men in the prime of life, rich in gifts and power, the depression, battled against with indomitable courage, ingenuity and stoicism, has taken its toll. The physical heart breaks, though the spirit remains unshattered. Everett Perry knew that the golden bowl had broken; he held the pieces together in invincible silence, until that heroic gasp yielded and was stilled.

——HELEN E. HAINES.

Martha Conner

MARTHA CONNER, nationally known in library and library school work, died in her sleep early Monday morning, October 30, at the home of her brother, John G. Conner, 8 Belmont Circle, Trenton, New Jersey.

For ten years, Miss Conner was on the faculty of Carnegie Library School of Carnegie Institute of Technology, resigning her post there as Associate Professor, because of ill health in June 1931. In 1932-1933, she recovered sufficiently, however, to head the library school of Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas.

Born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1874, Miss Conner was educated in the Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, State Teachers College, later attending Drexel Institute Library School and Pennsylvania State College, receiving from the last named institution in 1917 and 1920 respectively the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts.

Miss Conner had served as assistant librarian of Pennsylvania State College, as librarian of the University of Tennessee, and as Director of the library courses given in the University of Louisiana in the summer sessions of 1927, 1928, and 1929.

She was a member of the D.A.R., the honorary college fraternity, Tau Eta Pi, and the American Library Association. She was well known for her contributions to the library profession, particularly *Outline History of the Development of the American Public Library*, published by the American Library Association, and *Practical Bibliography Making*, published by H. W. Wilson Company. Her research studies were published from time to time in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A person of vision, courageous, indefatigable in her efforts to promote the highest ideals of the library profession, Miss Conner will be greatly missed.

—FRANCES H. KELLY.

Appointments

ALTHEA WARREN, Wisconsin '11, has recently been appointed librarian of the Los Angeles, Cal., City Library, to fill the place left vacant by the death of Everett R. Perry. Miss Warren has been first assistant city librarian since 1926.

MRS. AVA T. WATSON, Drexel '31, is organizing and cataloging the library of the Delaware Academy of Medicine, Wilmington, Delaware

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